

South Africa States Mandela Will Not Go Back to Prison

By John Battersby
New York Times Service
JOHANNESBURG — The South African government said Thursday that Nelson R. Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, would not be returned to prison once he recovered fully from his illness in a luxury Cape Town clinic.

It was the first time that the government had stated unequivocally that Mr. Mandela, who has served 24 years of a life sentence for sabotage, would not be returned to prison.

Mr. Mandela, 70, has been recuperating under prison guard in a private clinic since he was discharged Aug. 31 from the state-run Tygerberg hospital. He received treatment for tuberculosis, which

he contracted in prison. He was taken to the hospital Aug. 12.

Justice Minister Kobie H. Coetsee said in a statement Thursday night that Mr. Mandela's health had improved to such an extent that eventually it would no longer be necessary to care for him in a clinic.

Mr. Coetsee said that due to possible threats to Mr. Mandela's safety, it had been decided that he would then be transferred to "suitable, comfortable, and secure" living accommodation where he would be able to receive members of his family more freely.

He did not specify where Mr. Mandela would be housed or whether he would remain under prison guard. Mr. Coetsee added, however, that his family would be

informed of the details in due course.

Winnie N. Mandela, Mr. Mandela's wife, speaking through the family lawyer, Ismail Ayob, said Wednesday night that she did not have any advance knowledge of Mr. Coetsee's statement and attached no significance to it.

"Mr. Mandela still remains a prisoner of the South African government and there is no indication of any release," Mrs. Mandela said.

She objected to the fact that the family had not been informed in advance by the government.

Mr. Ayob said he was not optimistic that the official statement indicated a phased release and was

See MANDELA, Page 2



Lithuanians parading in Moscow after giving a sovereignty petition Thursday to Soviet authorities.

Security Forces Move to Quell New Unrest in Soviet Caucasus

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — Security forces moved Thursday to quell renewed ethnic unrest in the southern Soviet republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Unconfirmed reports from the region, which was closed to foreign reporters after the outbreak of violence, suggested that disorder was widespread, including incidents of arson and the flight of some Armenians from Azerbaijan.

With nighttime curfews imposed in a number of Azerbaijani cities, including the capital of Baku, and military forces deployed around the republic, tensions remained high after clashes earlier this week between Armenians and Azerbaijanis in which 3 soldiers were killed and at least 126 people injured.

The collapse of an uneasy peace that has existed in the two republics in recent weeks, enforced in some areas by a state of emergency and military patrols, has brought ethnic instability to a dangerously volatile level. The problem is considered perhaps the most serious threat to the efforts of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev to reshape the Soviet Union.

For the first time, disorder in Azerbaijan and Armenia, and nationalist activity in the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, very different expressions of the underlying problem of ethnic disunity in the Soviet Union, have broken out at the same time.

The wave of nationalist activity comes just as Mr. Gorbachev is preparing for an important series of domestic and foreign meetings,

including a gathering of the Communist Party Central Committee on Monday, a meeting of the national legislature Tuesday and talks with President Ronald Reagan and President-elect George Bush in New York the following week.

The challenge from the Baltic republics is direct, with grass roots political movements, and in the case of Estonia the government of the republic, opposing revisions in the Soviet Constitution proposed by Moscow.

The revisions, which are to be considered and almost certainly adopted next week by the Supreme Soviet, the national legislature, have been criticized for concentrating too much power in Moscow, contrary to Mr. Gorbachev's stated goal of dispersing political power.

The threat from the south, while less direct, impinges on Mr. Gorbachev's plans because the new disorders, including clashes between Armenians and Azerbaijanis, present a picture of near anarchy that seems, in part, to be the result of the increased freedoms that the Soviet leader has encouraged.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, confirmed Thursday that a curfew had been imposed in Baku, which is an important industrial and oil center. A curfew was already in force in the Azerbaijani city of Kirovabad, where three Soviet soldiers were killed Tuesday as they tried to quell an outbreak of apparently anti-Armenian violence.

Thirty-eight people have died in the tense and volatile region this year in clashes sparked by a territorial dispute over a predominantly Armenian enclave in Azerbaijan.

An editor at the official Armenian press agency, Armenpress, said that some Armenians were seeking evacuation from Azerbaijan. The editor said that Soviet troops had already evacuated 500 Armenians from the Azerbaijani region of Nakhichevan, also the scene of violence earlier this week.

The editor, who asked not to be quoted by name, also said that the commander of the Soviet troops in Kirovabad had asked the Interior Ministry in Moscow for permission to evacuate some of the city's 100,000 Armenians.

Georgia Urges Revisions
The parliament of Soviet Georgia has added its voice to calls by the Baltic republics of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia urging the Kremlin to revise planned constitutional amendments expected to be approved next week. Reuters reported from Moscow.

Tass news agency said Thursday that a session of the Georgian Parliament had been held to consider the amendments, which activists say encroach on the sovereignty rights of the 15 Soviet republics.

Tass said the parliament recommended introducing changes that were "demanded by the Georgian public." It did not specify the changes, but it appeared that they were on the sovereignty issue.

See GENES, Page 4

Kiosk

OPEC in Pact, Iranian Says

VIENNA (Reuters) — OPEC's 13 members have agreed on a plan that pegs oil output at 18.5 million barrels per day in the first half of 1989, Iran's oil minister, Gholamreza Aqazadeh, said Thursday.

He said 11 nations had agreed to give part of their quotas to Iraq. An Iran-Iraq dispute over quotas has hindered efforts by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to reach an accord. Mr. Aqazadeh said he would consult with Tehran before accepting.



Sudanese children lining up at a feeding center in the town of Juba, where civil war has been grinding away for five years.

General News

Iran and Iraq have limited their first prisoner exchange because of a dispute. Page 2.

At least 70 people have died in Thailand flooding. Page 5.

Weekend

Raymond Chandler's streets of Los Angeles. Page 13.

Business/Finance

Perot Ricard of France has won the battle for control of Irish Distillers. Page 9.

Paris and Bonn Ask Early G-7 Meeting

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune
French and West German officials called Thursday for a meeting of finance ministers from leading industrial nations shortly after George Bush is inaugurated as U.S. president.

Economists said the move was a bid to calm persistent uneasiness on global financial markets.

The European officials also said they would monitor the dollar's movements closely until Mr. Bush takes office.

The announcement came after the U.S. currency was again buffeted by heavy selling in Asian and European trading, sending it to a record low of 121.15 yen in Tokyo and a postwar low in London.

The dollar has come under recurrent pressure since Mr. Bush's election on Nov. 8 because of concern in world financial markets about his plans to reduce the huge U.S. budget deficit. Mr. Bush made a promise of no new taxes a major point in his presidential campaign. He will be inaugurated Jan. 20.

Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy of France told a news conference that he and Gerhard Stoltenberg, his West German counterpart, had agreed at a recent meeting in Paris to follow closely developments on the world's currency markets until Mr. Bush is in office and his economic policies have become clear.

"As soon as Mr. Bush is in place, it will be necessary to convene a meeting of finance ministers of industrial nations," Mr. Bérégovoy said.

The so-called Group of Seven leading industrial nations consists of Britain, Canada, France, Italy, West Germany, Japan and the United States.

Jonathan Wilmut, an economist with Credit Suisse First Boston in London, said, "The fact that Germany and France have swung behind the markets' view that something must be done soon about the budget deficit is an attempt to increase the sense of urgency."

"The U.S. line was, 'We'll have a meeting when the next one is scheduled,' which is April," Mr. Wilmut said. "But the markets have spoken and they are saying that isn't soon enough. If the situa-

tion is left to ride for six months, there was too much potential for destabilization that could require continuous intervention."

"The markets, rightly or wrongly, want to see action on the budget deficit," said J. Paul Horne, an economist with Smith Barney International Economics in Paris. "A meeting right after Mr. Bush takes office would be appropriate."

"It's a good time for the industrial nations to get their ducks in a row on economic policy."

Commenting on recent developments in the foreign exchange market, Mr. Bérégovoy said recent interventions by the U.S. Federal Reserve, the Bank of Japan and European central banks to support the sagging dollar were a sign that

See DOLLAR, Page 11

Gene Replacement Holds Out Prospect for Cures

By Larry Thompson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Genetic engineers in Utah have found a way to snip out a defective gene from a chromosome and replace it with a normal one, making gene therapy a more attractive prospect for curing many genetic diseases.

Older methods of gene splicing could not control where the gene was placed in a chromosome and therefore risked causing inadvertent changes in the function of other genes, including the possibility of causing cancer.

The new discovery was "one of the most important things to develop in the field in decades," said Dr. Phillip A. Sharp, a geneticist and director of the cancer center at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Philip Leder, chairman of genetics at the Harvard Medical School, said the discovery would provide "an unprecedented ability to replace genes and to alter them directly" and represented "a remarkable step forward."

The new method was developed by Dr. Mario R. Capecchi, a Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator at the University of Utah, and his colleagues. They reported their work Thursday in the British journal Nature.

Genes are linked end to end on long molecules of deoxyribonucleic acid, or DNA, and wound up in the cell's 46 chromosomes just as songs are arranged along a piece of magnetic tape in a cassette. In a sense, the discovery will allow scientists to search along the magnetic tape to find a song that contains a mistake, cut it out and replace it with a fresh, error-free song.

Previous approaches to gene therapy have been able only to splice a new gene randomly in the chromosome, but without removing the defective gene and the mistake it contained. For many genetic diseases, scientists believe that simply adding a gene would be sufficient to repair the problem; for other diseases it may not be.

Researchers already have shown that existing gene transfer techniques occasionally insert a new gene in the normal chromosome location. But it happens rarely, and it is hard to find the cells that have been properly changed.

The Utah group built a vector, a piece of DNA that works like a taxicab for carrying genes into a cell. The vector contains a bacterial gene that makes mammalian cells resistant to a normally lethal drug. When the engineered cells are treated with the lethal drug, all are killed except those carrying the vector and its new genes. The technique is called positive selection.

However, not all the cells that survive have accepted the new gene in the right place. To find those cells, Dr. Capecchi added a gene from the herpes simplex virus to the vector in such a way that if the new gene finds its way into the right place on the chromosome, the herpes gene falls off and is lost.

But if the vector goes anywhere else, the

See FRANCE, Page 4

Throne or Hot Seat? Mitterrand Comes Under Fire

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

PARIS — President François Mitterrand, elevated to the heights of near-royal popularity by a commanding re-election six months ago, has suddenly encountered a wave of complaints against the way he governs France.

The criticism of Mr. Mitterrand's regal and sometimes distant rule has seemed particularly sharp against the broad support he enjoyed when he was elected in May. Mr. Mitterrand, 72, appeared so unapproachable that a popular French puppet show depicted him as a frog named "God."

"One is not God with impunity," Serge July, editor of the Paris newspaper Libération, wrote Wednesday in an ironic comment on Mr. Mitterrand's new problems.

A political scientist said that despite Mr. Mitterrand's good ratings in polls, criticism has been bubbling for some time among intellectuals, journalists and politicians, including the president's own Socialist Party, but has only now spilled over into public attacks. The lack of clear ideology that helped make Mr. Mitterrand's election campaign a success, he said, has begun to look six months later like a lack of direction in the government.

Mr. July wrote that, even on the left, criticism of the president was no longer taboo. "The hour of transgression has arrived," he said, "and it's booming."

Complaints against Mr. Mitterrand have centered chiefly on his regal style at the Elysée presidential palace. But critics also

have charged that his government, under Prime Minister Michel Rocard, fails to provide leadership and inspiration and that his foreign policy fails to guarantee France its rightful place in the world.

The conservative news magazine Le Point took the personal criticism further this week with a cover showing Mr. Mitterrand dressed as a bejeweled 18th-century monarch under the headline: "Mitterrand, The King and His Court."

In a series of articles complaining mainly about the president's helicopter-borne forays to visit friends and fine restaurants, Le Point also became the first establishment French publication to raise the delicate subject of Mr. Mitterrand's trips to Venice.

Paris dinner gossip has long held that Mr. Mitterrand has a female friend in Venice. But heretofore the subject was unmen-

tionable in the respectable Paris press, which generally considers private lives off-limits. Breaking that traditional understanding between press and politician by allusion, Le Point said that Mr. Mitterrand had moved up a cabinet meeting last July "to spend a few days in the City of the Doges for highly private reasons."

Poking fun at presidential foibles has long been a French sport, particularly since Charles de Gaulle rewrote the constitution to give the president extensive power. Mr. Mitterrand's predecessor, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, frequently fell victim to such criticism in his final years in power.

Mr. Mitterrand, although unpopular politically in the mid-1980s, previously had been spared such personal attacks, in part

See FRANCE, Page 4

U.S. Plans New Rules For Foreign Arms Aid

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States plans to demand that foreign countries agree in advance to cooperate with federal investigators as a condition of receiving U.S. aid for the purchase of warplanes, missiles, tanks and other weapons.

The new requirements would affect U.S. arms manufacturers as well as their foreign customers. They were drafted by the Defense and Justice departments to combat fraud in the foreign military sales program.

Millions of dollars have been stolen from the program by people who bribed foreign officials, set up dummy corporations, submitted false invoices and diverted U.S. aid to secret bank accounts from which it could not be recovered.

Under the new rules, a foreign government buying arms with the help of U.S. loans would have to agree in advance to make available "all of its records and files" relating to the use of such aid.

In addition, a government would have to guarantee that its officials and other citizens would be made available for questioning by either the Pentagon, the Justice Department or a federal grand jury investigating the use of U.S. military aid.

The rules would also impose strict new requirements on arms manufacturers that sell weapons to a foreign government if U.S. loans helped finance the purchase. The companies would have to

agree in advance to give federal investigators access, on request, to their corporate bank accounts and to the personal bank accounts of corporate executives, so the United States could determine whether funds had been misappropriated.

The same requirements would apply to any company that supplied more than \$10,000 worth of materials and equipment to a company selling arms abroad. Each arms exporter has thousands of such suppliers.

The proposed requirements were disclosed in letters to several major military contractors from Lieutenant General Charles W. Brown, director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, and his deputy, Glenn A. Rudd. The agency supervises foreign military sales.

To carry out the new requirements, the Pentagon has revised the standard loan agreement between the United States and governments planning to buy U.S. weapons. Such loans amount to more than \$4 billion a year and account for the bulk of U.S. military assistance to foreign countries.

Military contractors have objected to the new rules as burdensome and unnecessary. A lawyer who has worked on many foreign arms sales said, "It's appalling that they would ask sovereign nations to sign these documents."

But Justice Department officials said the rules were needed because they have had immense difficulties

See CORRUPT, Page 4

A Vietnamese's Pinnacle: MIT (to 7th Degree)

By Michael Rezendes
Washington Post Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — On the banks of the Charles River, where extraordinary minds are as commonplace as joggers and rowing skulls, Tue Nguyen stands alone.

After living for seven years in small dormitory rooms surrounded by electronic equipment in various states of assembly, the former Vietnamese refugee has met the requirements for a record seven degrees from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The latest is a doctorate in nuclear engineering.

"I have very broad interests," said Mr. Nguyen, who plans to leave the MIT campus next week for full-time work at an International Business Machines plant in Vermont. "I'm also very persistent. If I don't know the answer to a question, I'll work at it for years."

On Thursday, the American holiday of Thanksgiving, Mr. Nguyen and his Asian friends from Boston planned a traditional Vietnamese dinner, where the friends could bid farewell to a scientist who has shown that the United States is still a land where foreign-

ers can explore and cross new frontiers.

A quizzical student in Vietnam who chafed under rote instruction in Marxism, Mr. Nguyen fled Ho Chi Minh City with a younger brother in 1978 after his parents purchased berths on a dilapidated river boat that made a three-day voyage to Malaysia with about 300 people on board.

Because his father had worked as a local government official under the South Vietnamese government, Mr. Nguyen said, prospects for his family were never bright.

"I left Vietnam because there was no future," he said. "No one in the old government could work after the Communists took over."

Nguyen and his brother, Tien, waited nine months in a Malaysian refugee camp before a Roman Catholic relief organization sponsored their move to Pasadena, Texas, where Mr. Nguyen learned English, got a job working for a custodial agency and won a high-school-equivalency diploma.

"I don't know how I passed," he said. "Science is fun, but I have difficulty with English."

After attending San Jacinto Col-

See WHIZ, Page 4



Tue Nguyen, who has earned a record seven degrees at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In Canada, Job Fears After Vote

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

TORONTO — With the Progressive Conservatives still celebrating their return to power in Monday's general election, political pressures have begun building for action to assist industries and employees who lose their jobs as the country moves into an economic free market with the United States.

Economists disagree on whether Canada is likely to gain or lose jobs from the industrial restructuring likely to occur as tariffs and other trade barriers come down.

But those who predict major job losses as multinational corporations move manufacturing plants to the United States found an example Wednesday in Gillette Canada, whose American parent company announced that it was closing plants in Montreal and Toronto that employ nearly 600 Canadians.

A Gillette spokesman, Robert Harper, said the shutdowns had "absolutely nothing to do" with the free-trade agreement and had been prompted by a decision last year to "rationalize worldwide production" by the company.

Mr. Harper said that a \$720 million stock buyback that was started by the Gillette Co. of Boston last year when it was fighting off a takeover attempt by the Coniston

See CANADA, Page 2

In the Gaza Strip, Independence Seems No Closer

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

GAZA, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip — Even the hardest of the hard-line Palestinians agrees with Zuhair Rayyes, who said that Palestinians "just don't have the means to fulfill the declaration of independence" for the West Bank and Gaza Strip that the Palestine National Council approved last week.

Mr. Rayyes, one of the Palestinian council's founding members, is an admirer of Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and he approves of or at least accepts everything the council did in Algiers.

Still, echoing many others here, Mr. Rayyes, a longtime Gaza lawyer and publisher, said, "I don't think we are any closer to our goal."

Mr. Rayyes is one of many Palestinians — PLO admirers and detractors alike — who think that the declaration is good for morale and a lift for the uprising, but only a small step toward a goal that is still far off.

"It's just a morale change, that's all," said Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, who is considered the spiritual leader of the uprising. "There are no practical steps from this toward a state, just psychological steps."

Dr. Zakaria Agha, who is chairman of the Arab Medical Association of Gaza and who until three weeks ago was a prisoner, held in detention for six months because of his militant views, was full of praise for "these drastic and courageous decisions taken by the PNC."

Using the Arabic name for the uprising, he added, "It showed that the *intifada* was not in vain."

But he, too, acknowledged, "The apparatus for independence is not here."

And in the West Bank, Dr. Sufian Khatib, known among Palestinians as a radical, said, "This is nothing. We are under occupation. It is a dream. The only way we will

achieve anything is to increase our fighting."

Although few say they believe the council's declaration will lead to a Palestinian state anytime soon, a theory is growing among many Palestinian thinkers that the declaration might force the United States to begin pushing for their cause.

More and more nations, including Egypt, China and, in a qualified way, the Soviet Union, are recognizing the newly proclaimed state.

"I think the international community is going to start putting pressure on the United States, on the new American administration, to present a solution for the Israelis," Mr. Rayyes said.

He and many others seized on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's carefully qualified praise of the Palestinian council's actions as evidence that the international pressure had already begun.

She said she saw "signs of hope" in the council's qualified acceptance of two United Nations resolutions on the Middle East, adding that it was "a modest step forward."

Ibrahim Dakkak, an engineer and longtime West Bank leader, said, "What we must be concerned with now is changing the American position. That's what's important. What I care about is if America moves, and the criticisms from Mrs. Thatcher have to help that."

But other hard-liners think even that is a dream.

"Do you think the PLO is stronger than the United States?" Sheikh Yassin asked. "The Palestinians are very weak, even including all of them in the diaspora."

Dr. Khatib said, "We can't wait for the U.S. to pressure Israel. We have to put our own pressure on Israel."

Along with the declaration of independence, the Palestine National Council gave qualified acceptance to two UN resolutions, 242 and 338, which call for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories and a "just settlement" of the Palestinian refugee problem.

By accepting them, the PLO gave tacit though not explicit recognition to Israel's right to exist, something the organization has carefully refrained from doing before. And that troubles many people here.

"It's a striptease," Dr. Khatib said. "We gave them 242 and 338. Now France wants us to say exactly what the borders of our new state will be. In the future, even and more is going to ask us more and more to fix some point or make some point clear."

"Why isn't Israel being asked to fix borders?" he asked. "We're not going to achieve an independent state by accepting these resolutions and giving things away."

Even with the qualms and disagreements, most hard-line Palestinians feel good about what happened in Algiers.

"I don't think the declaration itself has in fact moved us any closer to a state," said Saman Khouri, a West Bank journalist who was recently released from six months in detention. "But we are showing the world how insistent we are, and we are making the world recognize our existence."

So even if nothing substantial comes of the declaration in the months or years ahead, Mr. Khouri said, "We have shown the whole world that we won't give up."

'It's just a morale change, that's all. There are no practical steps from this toward a state, just psychological steps.'

Sheikh Ahmed Yassin

Europe's Polyglot Parliament Discovers Its Voice

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

STRASBOURG, France — It used to be amusingly fashionable to make fun of the European Parliament, which was portrayed as a self-important but irrelevant debating society parked in the northeastern corner of France.

Times are changing. As the European Community knits a patchwork of economic interdependence, and as important chunks of sovereignty are surrendered to the organization's Brussels-based bureaucracy, the 518 elected members of the European Parliament are discovering that they have clout, too.

For better or worse, the 12-nation quasifederation that is coming into being has only one directly elected grouping that can speak, albeit in nine languages, for "Europe."

"The parliament is, in fact, growing up," said Lord Pim, a Conservative MP who was elected president of the assembly last year.

"I said the day I was elected president that I was born an Englishman and I will die a European, and when the uproar died down, I said 'an English European'."

The parliament is still an eccentric place, quite capable of pomposities and of being a nuisance. Two months ago, with only a show of hands, it whisked through a motion by the French Communists that denounced the United States for purportedly using Latin American babies for use in transplant operations, although the trade has not been proven.

French and Italian members are notorious for not showing up, and other members have acquired unsavory reputations for inflating expense accounts.

Spain has dispatched many eminent out-of-power politicians to Strasbourg, and West Germany has seated a high number of noblemen. France's xenophobic National Front, the party of Jean-Marie Le

Pen, has a member, Gustave A. Pordex, who has been accused in the press of being a Romanian spy who bought his seat.

Mr. Pordex, who calls himself "a citizen of the Danube," has failed to win a lawsuit against The Sunday Times of London for printing the accusation, and he faces the possibility of having to pay huge attorney's fees in Britain.

"I lost my whole fortune in Romania," Mr. Pordex said with a groan in his office at the assembly's headquarters. "But I never suspected that I could suffer the same fate in the European Community as I did under the Communists!"

Aside from serving as a refuge for oddballs or the disgraced, the European Parliament does have some control over the European Community's 17-member executive board in Brussels.

The parliament can reject the commission's proposed budget, which it has done twice, and it frequently sends community draft legislation back to Brussels for revision.

The parliament also considers the scores of international treaties negotiated by the commission and applications for community membership, a lengthening list that potentially embraces Austria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. The legislature has the power, which it has never used, to dismiss the entire executive.

Jean-Pierre Cot, a Socialist former French cabinet minister and chief of the European Parliament's budget committee, said the legislature "has a lot of power, a lot more than the National Assembly in Paris, for example."

"This parliament is not sophisticated, and it is only now learning to use its powers," he said.

Otto von Habsburg, son of the last Austro-Hungarian emperor, has been a Bavarian Christian Democratic member of the European Parliament since the first direct elections in 1979.

The 76-year-old aristocrat said he helped his constituents by steering funds to poor pockets of Bavaria on the Czechoslovak frontier.

Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a Spanish conservative leader who normally says nice things about Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, was moved to compare the polyglot Strasbourg assembly to the very strong for considering wine an alcoholic beverage.

"You know," he said, "despite what Thatcher says, Europe is happening."

Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a Spanish conservative leader who normally says nice things about Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, was moved to compare the polyglot Strasbourg assembly to the very strong for considering wine an alcoholic beverage.

"You know," he said, "despite what Thatcher says, Europe is happening."

Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a Spanish conservative leader who normally says nice things about Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, was moved to compare the polyglot Strasbourg assembly to the very strong for considering wine an alcoholic beverage.

trade and investment disputes between the two countries. It also called for annual cabinet-level consultations between the governments. At the insistence of Mexico, however, it contained no provisions to do away with tariffs or to liberalize foreign investment procedures.

Slightly more than two-thirds of Mexican imports come from the United States, while about 62 percent of Mexican exports go to the U.S. market.

Last year, Mexican exports to the United States reached \$20.5 billion, while its imports from the United States totaled \$14.6 billion, according to the U.S. Commerce Department.

The United States also is the largest foreign investor in Mexico, with \$10.1 billion, or 60 percent of all outside holdings as of 1986.

As the Mexican secretary of commerce and industrial development, Hector Hernandez Cervantes, said when he signed the framework agreement, "Canada's economy is smaller than that of the United States but at least the two countries are 'at the same level' of economic development."

"But with Mexico, in relation to the United States," he said, "that is not exactly so."

Mexican officials say that a true common market implies free movement not only of investment and commodities but of labor. They also maintain that the United States and Canada are not prepared to accept millions of Mexicans crossing their borders to work in factories and farms. They point to recent U.S. legislation to curb illegal immigration.

Mr. Salinas, who won 50.7 per-

cent of the vote in the July elections, would like to pay a high domestic political price for pursuing economic integration with the United States too eagerly. Already leftist and nationalist parties in Mexico have accused the president-elect of surrendering the country's sovereignty to foreign interests.

Still, it is clear that Mr. Salinas foresees progress in economic relations with the United States.

In an interview earlier this month, he listed debt and trade as the two most important issues in U.S.-Mexican relations, ranking them ahead of such issues as drug trafficking and immigration.

Perhaps influenced by Mr. Bush's choice of James A. Baker 3d, the former Treasury secretary, to be secretary of state, Mr. Salinas is expected to pick a foreign minister whose experience and background are financial as much as diplomatic.

The most often suggested in recent days have been those of Fernando Solana and Juan José de Ollouqui, who are bankers.

A source close to the Mexican president-elect said Monday: "During the campaign, Salinas spoke of his interest in a bilateral trade agreement with the United States. He wants clear rules in the medium-term relationship between the two countries."

Nevertheless, Mr. Salinas has declared that his top priority is Mexico's foreign debt of \$104 billion, most of which is owed to commercial banks in the United States.

He has implied that progress toward a lowering of trade barriers must be linked to easing Mexico's debt burden and resuming economic growth after six years of stagnation.

Algeria and Egypt Resume Relations After Long Break

CAIRO — Algeria, one of four Arab holdouts against normalizing relations with Egypt, reversed its policy Thursday and resumed diplomatic ties, an official statement said.

The action ended a diplomatic break of more than nine years. Algeria and 16 other Arab states severed ties with Egypt shortly after it signed a peace treaty with Israel on March 26, 1979. Including Algeria, 14 have restored relations, most of them in the past year.

The statement, issued simultaneously in Algiers and Cairo, said the resumption took effect on Thursday and that ambassadors would be nominated.

Algeria's decision leaves only Syria, Libya and Lebanon as the Arab League members without diplomatic relations with Egypt. Syria and Libya, considered the most hawkish among the Arabs, continue to oppose proposals for Egypt's reinstatement by the league.

Dowry Deaths Increase in India

NEW DELHI — Nearly 1,800 brides were murdered in India last year, many of them burned alive, because they failed to provide a large enough dowry, a government official told Parliament on Thursday.

The official, P. Chidambaram, Minister of State for Home Affairs, said the number represented a rise of 36 percent over 1986.

Demanding a dowry as a condition of marriage was outlawed in 1961 but remains common. Women's groups say official figures underestimate the real number of dowry-related deaths.

For the moment, the two men have said they will remain in their positions at least through the House of Commons debate on the trade pact, beginning in the week of Dec. 12. Mr. Turner, the Liberal leader, and Mr. Broadbent, leader of the New Democrats, have said they will allow the implementing legislation to pass without delaying tactics.

Hitch Limits Exchange of Prisoners in Gulf War

By Reuters

NICOSIA — The biggest prisoner exchange between Iran and Iraq immediately ran into trouble on Thursday, when the first captives were flown home.

Both Iran and Iraq reduced the number exchanged at the start of the operation, which was presented as the first concrete result of protracted peace talks to end their eight-year conflict.

The two sides were meant to exchange more than 1,500 sick or wounded prisoners of war in batches of about 100 following a ceasefire implemented in August.

In Baghdad, official sources said Iraq had cut the number of Iraqis it was sending home after Tehran reduced the first group of returning Iraqi prisoners by more than half.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, which is handling the repatriation of prisoners on both sides, had planned to fly 115 Iraqis back to Baghdad on a chartered DC-9.

But the Iranian news agency IRNA, monitored in Nicosia, said 36 prisoners had sought asylum and 27 were no longer considered disabled by wounds or illness.

Iraq retaliated by cutting the number of prisoners it was releasing into Red Cross custody from 41 to 19.

In Geneva, a Red Cross spokesman, Jurg Bischoff, said it was up to his organization and not the captors to verify whether a prisoner wanted to stay or go home.

The Red Cross spokesman in Baghdad, Paul-Henri Morard, told reporters on Wednesday that medical personnel would accompany the prisoners on the flights home.

Mr. Morard said every prisoner would be asked if he wanted repatriation. "Nobody will be forced to board the plane against his will."

Iran and Iraq still hold an estimated 100,000 prisoners taken in the war; Iran about 70,000 and Iraq 30,000.

The basis of the cease-fire is United Nations Resolution 598, which stipulates that Iran and Iraq exchange all prisoners of war.

But the two sides are still far apart on a general release, a troop withdrawal to international boundaries, demarcation of the frontier and navigation rights in the Shatt-al-Arab, Iraq's only outlet to the Gulf.

Genscher Visit to Iran

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany will visit Iran next week and has offered to serve as an intermediary in gaining the release of Western hostages held by Islamic radicals, diplomatic sources told The Associated Press on Thursday in Bonn.

The Foreign Ministry announced Thursday that Mr. Genscher would leave Sunday for two days of meetings with Iranian government and industry leaders, but disclosed no details of the visit, which is expected to focus on the Iran-Iraq war and means of improving trade ties between Bonn and Tehran.

But diplomatic sources said Mr. Genscher had offered to talk with Iranian officials on groups to gain freedom for foreign hostages, including nine Americans, held by pro-Iranian Islamic radicals in Beirut.

Fourteen Western hostages are known to be held by Lebanese Shiite groups considered loyal to Iran.

WORLD BRIEFS

Shiite Groups Clash in West Beirut

BEIRUT (UPI) — Rival Shiite militia groups battled in Moslem West Beirut and the city's southern suburbs Thursday, killing at least five persons, police sources said.

Militia from the pro-Iranian Hezbollah and the Amal movement exchanged machine-gun fire, rocket-propelled grenades and artillery barrages in the roads and alleys of the Syrian-controlled southern suburbs of Beirut and the Mazraa Barbour neighborhoods in West Beirut, police sources said.

It was the first major fighting reported in West Beirut since 7,000 Syrian troops were deployed in the Moslem half of the capital in February 1987 to end three years of militia rule.

Bill Bars Officials From Backing IRA

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain published on Thursday a proposed law that would require candidates for local office in Northern Ireland to sign a Declaration Against Terrorism, barring them from publicly expressing support for an illegal organization or for "acts of terrorism."

Violation of the declaration, determined by civil courts in Northern Ireland, would lead to a politician's dismissal and a five-year ban on holding elective office.

Richard Needham, the official responsible for local government in Northern Ireland, said at a news conference that 10 percent of the 650 local councillors in Northern Ireland had openly supported the guerrilla violence that has claimed about 3,000 lives in the last 20 years.

Study Upgrades Effectiveness of AZT

CHICAGO (UPI) — About 75 percent of nearly 5,000 AIDS patients who received the drug AZT were alive 44 weeks after starting therapy, a survival rate markedly higher than among AIDS patients who did not get the drug, a study showed Thursday.

Writing in the Journal of the American Medical Association, researchers from Burroughs Wellcome Co., the maker of the drug, said they also found that the benefits of AZT did not appear to be limited to white homosexual men, as had been suggested previously.

The treatment study was the largest of AIDS patients to date. AZT does not cure AIDS, but it appears to slow its course. It is the only drug authorized by the Food and Drug Administration for fighting AIDS directly.

2 More Palestinians Die in Uprising

KALANDIA, Israeli-Occupied West Bank (AP) — A 40-year-old Palestinian woman was fatally shot on Thursday in the occupied Gaza Strip, and an Arab man died of wounds reportedly sustained in a beating by soldiers, Arab and hospital reports said.

Troops also shot and wounded seven Palestinians in clashes in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, doctors said. One of those wounded, a 21-year-old man from a village near Ramallah, was in serious condition with a gunshot wound to the stomach, the doctors said.

The Hebrew-language daily Haaretz reported Thursday that six Palestinian prisoners were wounded last week during a riot that broke out in the desert Ketzioh prison, where 2,500 Arabs are being held. An army spokesman denied that anyone was wounded in the prison but did not specifically deny the riot.

For the Record

About 2,000 British students clashed Thursday with the police near Parliament in London during a protest over government plans to replace stipends for education with a loan program. A Scotland Yard spokesman said 22 persons, including four police officers, were injured when mounted policemen charged a sit-in. The police arrested 45. (UPI)

The British government delayed a decision on Thursday on whether to place a \$1.3 billion contract for a new generation of battle tank. Government officials said a final decision — between a U.S.-built or British-built tank — was expected within a few weeks. (IHT)

The Irish Republican Army apologized on Thursday for killing an elderly man and his 13-year-old granddaughter in a bomb blast outside a police station. Eight other persons, including a 78-year-old woman, were wounded in a blast on Wednesday night that wrecked 10 houses in the village of Benburb, 40 miles (65 kilometers) west of Belfast. (Reuters)

The Hungarian Parliament elected the youngest prime minister in Hungarian history on Thursday. Miklos Nemes, a 40-year-old economist, replaced Karoly Grosz, who resigned as prime minister to focus on the Communist Party leadership. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strikes to Disrupt Air Travel in Italy

ROME (AP) — Planned strikes by Italian air traffic controllers and radar operators have prompted the cancellation of at least 45 international and domestic flights a day from Friday to Dec. 3, Italian newspapers reported Thursday. The cancellations, announced by Alitalia Airlines and ATL, primarily affect flights to and from Rome and Naples and selected flights to Rome from Switzerland, France, Greece and Africa.

The controllers plan to strike from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. daily for a week beginning Friday. Radar operators have declared they will strike from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. Friday through Monday. The walkout by radar operators could disrupt flights that have not already been canceled, news reports said.

Aeroflot is on the verge of joining the International Air Transport Association, senior transport officials in Moscow say. The Soviet national carrier is the world's largest airline. (AP)

Unseasonal snow in southern Italy blocked roads, and the police and automobile associations urged drivers to carry snow chains. The early snowfalls closed roads and caused accidents and traffic delays in parts of Apulia and the higher areas of Calabria. (Reuters)

British Airways is to end flights to Malta, Gibraltar, Tunis and Casablanca in March. It said in Malta Thursday that its subsidiary, British Caledonian Airways, was expected to continue charter flights to Malta from London's Gatwick airport. (Reuters)

The Louvre museums in Paris has been closed since Monday because of a strike by guards protesting a plan to change opening hours, officials said Thursday. The museum administration is proposing new hours of 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. Current hours are 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. (AP)

Fog blanketed Tokyo's Narita airport Thursday night, forcing 13 airliners to divert to nearby airports and delaying departures of 30 flights, the Transport Ministry said. (AP)

A strike by Swedens air controllers continued through its second day Thursday, paralyzing operations in Khartoum's airport. It was prompted by a wage dispute between the controllers and their employer, the Sudan Civil Aviation Authority. (AP)

MANDELA: Easing Restrictions

(Continued from Page 1)

not hopeful that Mr. Mandela would be free by Christmas.

Mr. Ayob, a disappointed suggestion that Mr. Mandela would risk being assassinated if he were freed, adding that he "would have every protection from his own community" against any far-rightist threat.

Fears that Mr. Mandela's personal safety could be at risk were intensified by the arrest last week of a white extremist gunman who shot six blacks to death and injured 15 in central Pretoria.

Police are investigating the possibility that the man, who claimed to be the leader of a group calling itself the White Wolves, is the same person who telephoned a journalist the previous night and said that he would have shot President Pieter W. Botha during a speech in the Pretoria City Hall on Nov. 14 if he had announced Mr. Mandela's release.

It was subsequently established by the police that the man who made the telephone call was present in the audience.

Mr. Botha has indicated in speeches since Mr. Mandela's illness that he hoped it would not be necessary to send the jailed nationalist leader back to prison.

It appears that the government has decided on a phased release that would allow Mr. Mandela to return gradually to normal circulation.

CORRECTION

In Wednesday's Advertising Section on Italy, the article on mergers and acquisitions should have said that the Schroeder banking group recently launched a closed-end investment fund of 100 billion lire.

MICHEL SWISS

BEST TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES
ALL PERFUMES - COSMETICS
BAGS - SCARVES - TIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES

Hours
Monday to Saturday 9 am. 6:30 pm
closed on Sunday

UNIVERSITY DEGREE

BACHELOR'S • MASTER'S • DOCTORATE
For Work, Academic, Life Experiences
Send detailed resume for free evaluation

PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY
600 N. Sepulveda Blvd.,
Los Angeles, California,
90009, Dept. 23, U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Now Printed in New York For Same Day Service in Key American Cities.

To subscribe call us toll-free in the U.S.:
1-800-882-2884.
(In New York, call: 212-752-3890.)
Or write: International Herald Tribune,
850 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
Or Telex: 427175. Or Fax: 212-755-8785.

CANADA: Pressure Builds for Aid Over Job Losses

(Continued from Page 1)

Group had led to the closures of plants in several countries. He added that the Canadian closures had been planned for several months.

Despite Gillette's assurance that the timing of the decision immediately after the election was coincidental, the move immediately attracted fire from opposition politicians who had fought the election on a promise to repudiate the trade agreement.

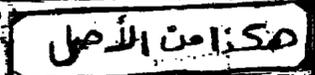
Sheila Finestone, a Liberal who was elected to the House of Commons in Montreal, said that the Gillette decision was the forerunner of "many more closures" as American-owned companies decide to supply the Canadian market

from plants in the United States that have lower labor costs and taxes.

Among the first to acknowledge that there will be strains was Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. "Some jobs may be affected, I acknowledge that, and I want to ensure that we have the finest programs in the world to cushion some of the adjustments," Mr. Mulroney told reporters on Tuesday, as he celebrated his party's return to power with 170 of the 295 seats in the House of Commons.

Referring to the need for Canada to adjust to growing competition from trading blocs in Europe and Asia, as well as to American competitors, Mr. Mulroney added:

Kovyn's New York Bar
EST. 1911
"The Birth Place of the Bloody Mary"
THE OLDEST COCKTAIL BAR IN EUROPE TM
Just tell the taxi driver "sank roo doe noo"
• 3 Rue Daunou, PARIS
• Falkenstr. 9, MUNICH
• 1444 Rue Metcalfe, MONTREAL



Scowcroft: Old Hand Toes His Own Line

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In selecting Brent Scowcroft as his national security adviser, President-elect George Bush has chosen a highly experienced Washington hand whose independent views on arms control have often put him at odds with Reagan administration policies.

A soft-spoken man with an unassuming manner, Mr. Scowcroft has argued that the United States should proceed slowly in negotiating cuts in strategic arms until it comes up with a plan to deploy new nuclear weapons that are less vulnerable to attack.

Mr. Scowcroft, whose appointment does not need Senate approval, is a 63-year-old retired Air Force general. He has argued forcefully for one costly strategic weapon that the Reagan administration has opposed — the new land-based Midgetman missile, which would be mounted on trucks difficult for Soviet forces to target.

Asked Mr. Scowcroft is wary of another another long-range nuclear weapon that the Reagan administration insists is essential. In a sharp departure from Reagan administration policy, Mr. Scowcroft said in a recent interview that the United States should consider banning sea-launched cruise missiles that have nuclear warheads, because he believes the Russians could use such weapons to threaten the United States in vessels off the American coasts.

Mr. Scowcroft, who held the post of national security adviser in the Ford administration, has also differed significantly with Reagan administration policy on the issue of anti-missile defenses.

He has said the United States should be more flexible in the Geneva arms talks on the question of what limits should be

placed on tests for on the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative, or space-based missile defense. And he has criticized the "broad interpretation" of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty that would allow for an expanded pattern of testing for "star wars," as the system is known.

Mr. Scowcroft has favored continued "star wars" research while remaining critical of proposals by conservatives to accelerate the program to develop a comprehensive space-based anti-missile defense system.

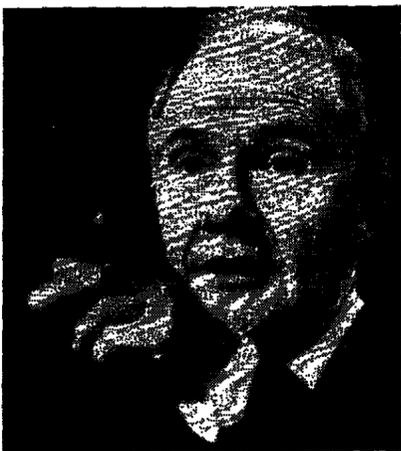
In interviews and writings, he has indicated that he is receptive to the idea of deploying limited ground-based anti-missile defenses to protect American missiles, but has taken no firm stand on the issue.

In still other disputes with the Reagan administration, Mr. Scowcroft has criticized the administration's new accord to ban medium-range and shorter-range missiles. Along with Henry A. Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, he argued that the United States would have been better off keeping some missiles in Europe as a symbol of American support for the defense of Europe.

In announcing his selection of Mr. Scowcroft, Mr. Bush said his administration would take a fresh look at the arms control process and seek to elevate the importance of efforts to cut conventional, nonnuclear weapons.

Asked recently for his view on the relationship of the strategic arms talks to new negotiations on limiting conventional arms, Mr. Scowcroft provided a two-part answer.

He said that the strategic arms talks and negotiations on reducing conventional weapons should proceed separately. Some hard-



Brent Scowcroft answering questions at a press briefing.

liners, like Senator Dan Quayle, the vice president-elect, has said a strategic arms treaty should not be completed unless the Soviet Union makes concessions on reducing conventional arms in talks to start next year.

Mr. Scowcroft also said that linking the strategic arms talks and the conventional weapons negotiations "would create problems in the alliance" because countries in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization generally do not want any delay in concluding a new strategic arms treaty.

But Mr. Scowcroft said he could imagine a scenario in which it might be in the United States' interest to link a possible strategic arms treaty with progress on conventional arms.

If the Soviet Union put forth propagandistic conventional arms proposals designed to "split the alliance," Mr. Scowcroft said, the United States should consider linking the strategic and conventional arms talks. He reasoned

that in such a situation Moscow would be blamed by Western European nations for a lack of progress on arms control and that a link could be established without creating friction between the United States and its NATO allies.

"Linkage that stems out of Soviets' obvious stonewalling or trying to be divisive on conventional arms control is then O.K.," Mr. Scowcroft said.

Mr. Scowcroft's generally moderate stance worries some staunch conservatives, who are slightly appalled by his criticism of the new missile accord and his cautious approach to a new strategic arms treaty.

"The conservatives are concerned about a couple of things, including his apparent lack of enthusiasm for SDI," said James Hackert, a senior fellow at the Heritage Foundation. "He would not be our first choice, but he is acceptable."

Managua Accused Over Salvador Rebels

By James LeMoyne
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the midst of stepped-up guerrilla attacks in El Salvador, Salvadoran and U.S. officials are again accusing Nicaragua of materially supporting the leftist rebels in El Salvador.

At the same time, other U.S. officials contend that Honduras has served as a significant source for the shipment and purchase of supplies for the guerrillas, charges that the Hondurans have denied.

Accusations of Nicaraguan aid to the Salvadoran rebels have often been made and have as often been denied by Nicaraguan officials, who have stated that they are committed to complying with the Central American peace treaty. The accord forbids outside assistance to guerrilla groups in the region.

The charges are extremely difficult to prove. Evidence of Sandinista support for the rebels is largely circumstantial and is open to differing interpretations. It includes accounts of deserters who could lie or exaggerate.

But Salvadoran and U.S. officials assert that the evidence bolsters their charges that over the last 18 months the Sandinistas have provided weapons and other support to the Salvadoran rebels, who operate under the umbrella of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.

While Honduran officials have also denied that they are assisting the guerrillas, two senior U.S. officials and three Salvadoran military officials have maintained that Honduran officers have allowed the shipment of supplies to the rebels through Honduras in the last year, possibly for bribes.

U.S. officials claim the CIA has detected rebel supplies going overland into northern El Salvador in the last year, unhindered by Honduran soldiers stationed in border areas.

The officials also assert that the corrupt Honduran officers may sell weapons directly to the rebels. In addition, two Salvadoran officers said they feared that disaffected

Nicaraguan rebels may be selling their American-made weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

But U.S. and Salvadoran officials, including President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador, assert that Nicaragua is still the rebels' most important source of support and supplies in the region.

The most recent evidence of Sandinista support for the rebels is based on the accounts of two Sandinista deserters, a Cuban deserter, weapons captured from the rebels in El Salvador and reported interceptions of rebel radio traffic over the last year, U.S. and Salvadoran officials say.

The most important assistance from the Sandinistas appears to be providing a safe haven in Nicaragua for rebel offices, logistics and communications, as well as travel for training in Cuba and the Eastern bloc, U.S. officials say.

But the limited evidence of arms shipments from Nicaragua indicates that they are small and probably sporadic shipments of weapons and ammunition that are originally supplied by Cuba or the Eastern bloc, the officials add. Cuba, they say, remains the rebels' chief backer.

In recent weeks, the rebels have attacked in San Salvador and in other towns. The rebels are using some homemade rockets and mortars, another indication that they are not receiving a large influx of weapons.

Four senior Sandinista officials, including President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, either declined to be interviewed or did not respond to written and telephone requests made over three weeks to reply to the charges that Nicaragua still supports the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Mr. Ortega has conceded in the past that Nicaragua sent weapons to the rebels in 1980 and 1981. But he has asserted that Nicaragua no longer sends any weapons or supplies to the guerrillas.

But Mr. Ortega has at times been less than categorical in denying that Nicaragua is providing a range of assistance, including, apparent-

ly, logistical support, to the rebels.

When asked about such assistance in an interview with The New York Times last December, Mr. Ortega replied:

"We are ready to carry out the Guatemala accord and in this respect not permit the territory be used for logistics, nor for communications, nor for propaganda of insurgent groups, at the time that the countries of Central America act reciprocally in the way established in the accord."

The Central American peace treaty, signed by the region's five presidents last August in Guatemala, calls for an end to all outside aid to rebel groups in the region. The evidence cited by Salvadoran and U.S. officials to bolster their con-

clusion that Nicaragua is supporting the Salvadoran guerrillas includes the account of a Nicaraguan army deserter, Sergio Alejandro Gutiérrez López, 25, who sought refuge in El Salvador in May of this year. Mr. Gutiérrez has since died in an automobile accident.

Mr. Gutiérrez reportedly told Salvadoran and U.S. officials that he had been the chief of naval intelligence at a Nicaraguan Navy base at the Pacific port of Corinto between April and December 1987, and that he had helped to arrange arms shipments to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

The writer recently completed a four-year assignment as the correspondent of The New York Times in San Salvador.



Sununu Tries to Reassure U.S. Jews

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John H. Sununu, President-elect George Bush's designated White House chief of staff, has met with leaders of U.S. Jewish groups in an effort to assure them that he is a strong supporter of Israel.

At a lunch on Wednesday in New York, Mr. Sununu, the New Hampshire governor, told about 30 prominent Jews that his refusal in 1987 to condemn a United Nations resolution equating Zionism with racism was a matter of form, not of substance.

Participants in the lunch said Mr. Sununu explained that he did not sign the statement because he felt it was an inappropriate gesture for a governor.

"We took him at his word," said Seymour Reich, president of B'nai B'rith International. "It was a soothing meeting in terms of the anxieties we had going in."

Mr. Reich said the subject of Mr. Sununu's ethnic background — he is of Lebanese descent on his father's side — was raised, but dismissed as a nonissue.

Several Jewish groups expressed concern last week about Mr. Sununu's refusal to condemn the resolution, which was approved in the United Nations in 1975. They noted that he had been the only governor to have reservations about a proclamation condemning it.

Some also said they were worried about his statements urging Arab-American groups to contribute more forcefully to U.S. debates on Middle East policies.

To respond to these concerns, Jacob Stein, a national co-chairman of the Bush for President Committee and past chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, organized the lunch on Wednesday at the Princeton Club in Manhattan and a smaller dinner

Tuesday night at the Sherry Netherland Hotel, also in Manhattan.

"I came away with a feeling that we are going to be able to enjoy a continuing close relationship with the new chief of staff," Mr. Stein said after the lunch.

Several participants said Mr. Sununu told the group that the Bush administration would be committed to striking the 1975 resolution from the United Nations' books.

"We put the past behind us," said Abraham H. Foxman, the national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Mr. Foxman said Mr. Sununu indicated that if he had a chance to do it again, he would probably sign the proclamation.

"His explanations satisfied the group," said Theodore Elioff, president of the American Jewish Committee. "There was a measurably higher comfort level achieved at the meeting."

'Clergy Malpractice' Suit Dismissed California Ruling Absolves Counselors on Their Advice

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The California Supreme Court, ruling in a case that had caused national alarm among church leaders, has held that neither clergymen nor others not licensed as counselors or therapists can be held legally liable for failing to provide proper care for the people they advise.

The case was said by experts in church-state relations to be the first "clergy malpractice" lawsuit ever brought in the United States. But the ruling appeared to confer broad legal protection in such cases to Boy Scout leaders, drug counselors, college dormitory advisers and others who often advise emotionally troubled people, though they are not licensed as psychiatrists and psychologists.

The vote Wednesday was unanimous to dismiss the case, though two of the justices dissented in part from the majority reasoning.

The ruling was greeted warily by national religious leaders, who had feared the case could lead to what they felt was undue interference into the pastoral realm by the courts.

"Anything that has the effect of dismissing this horrible case is a deliverance," said the Reverend Dean M. Kelley, director of the religious and civil liberty office of the National Council of Churches.

The ruling came after eight years of litigation over the suicide of Kenneth Nally, who ended his life with a shotgun blast at the age of 24

after four years of counseling by pastors at the Grace Community Church of the Valley, a Protestant fundamentalist church in the Los Angeles suburb of Sun Valley.

His parents sued the church for "malpractice," contending that the pastors had failed to urge him to seek further psychiatric care and had imbued the depressed young man with the notion that he could still go to heaven even if he committed suicide.

The court largely avoided dealing with the First Amendment question of freedom of religion. Rather, in a 5-to-2 opinion, the majority held that the legal "duty of care" imposed by the state on licensed practitioners did not apply to the clergy.

"Neither the legislature nor the courts have ever imposed a legal obligation on persons to take affirmative steps to prevent the suicide of one who is not under the care of a physician in a hospital," wrote Chief Justice Malcolm M. Lucas for the majority.

Imposing such a duty on "nontherapist counselors," he wrote, "could have a deleterious effect on counseling in general" and "deter those most in need of help from seeking treatment out of fear that their private disclosures could subject them to involuntary commitment to psychiatric facilities."

"The legislature has recognized that access to the clergy for counseling should be free from state imposed counseling standards," Justice Lucas wrote.

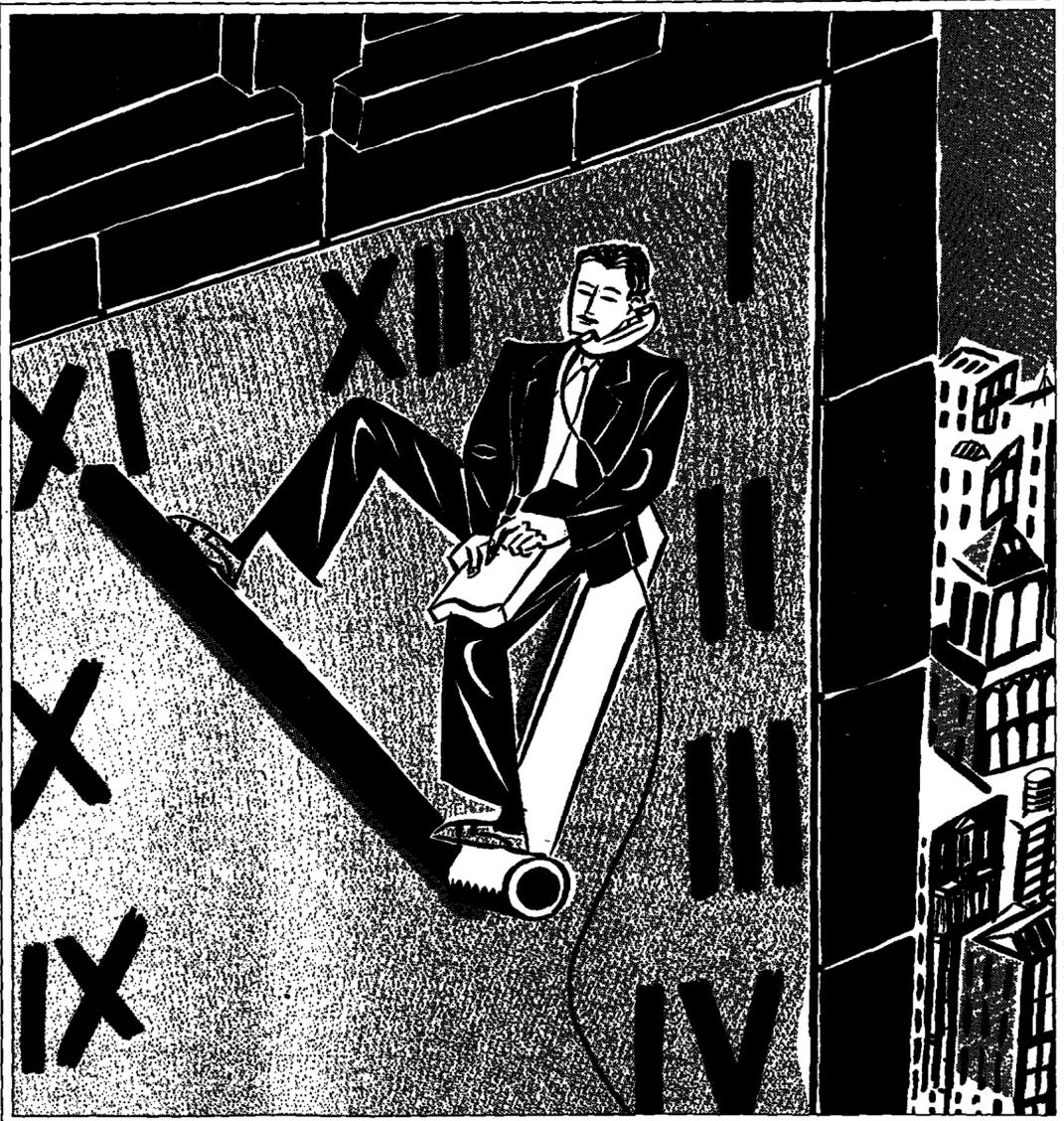
While two other justices agreed that the case should be dismissed, they said the defendants did have a legal duty of care but that the evidence showed the pastors never breached it or contributed to the man's death. The court unanimously dismissed the Nally case.

Samuel E. Ericsson, executive director of the Christian Legal Society in Washington, a national organization of 4,000 lawyers and judges that focuses on church-state relations, said the ruling meant that "where noncommercial, noncontractual relations are concerned the court is not going to drive a wedge between you and those seeking help," Mr. Ericsson, a lawyer, represented the church in the lawsuit.

The standards set by the court for nonprofessional counselors contrast markedly with those generally imposed on professional ones like psychiatrists and psychologists.

While the law varies from state to state, they can be sued for malpractice for such things as seducing a patient, failing to obtain the patient's informed consent for medical procedure or abandoning the patient once treatment has begun.

Professional counselors generally have a duty to protect the patient against foreseeable harm, like suicide, to the extent it is possible to anticipate that. Most lawsuits for suicide, however, are brought against hospitals rather than the individual therapists, since it is difficult to prove that the therapists should have anticipated the death.



Our business is helping those who are short of time, not money.

Busy as you are — how can you possibly keep track of all the world's stock and financial markets? Or of the major currencies and their relative performance and prospects? Or of investment opportunities broader than the conventional range of options?

The surprising answer is 'very simply.' That's because Lloyds Bank International Private Banking was designed to help people like you to cope with problems like these.

Your Private Bank We give you the personal attention of a specialist account executive, your personal adviser. He or she is responsible for discussing your financial objectives and for mobilizing the Bank's skills, resources and contacts to help you achieve them.

It is rather like having your own private banker. (If you can imagine a private bank having branches in 40 countries, with contacts and sources of information everywhere.)

For further information, we invite you to call or visit any of our offices: Cayman, Dubai, Geneva, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Jersey, London, Luxembourg, Marbella, Miami, Monaco, Nassau, New York, Panama, Zurich or any branch of Lloyds Bank.



Irmgard Seefried, 69, Opera Soprano, Dies

VIENNA — Irmgard Seefried, 69, an Austrian opera singer, died Thursday, the Austrian radio reported. It did not say where she died or give the cause of death.

Miss Seefried was especially known for the role of Susanna in Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," which she performed at the Vienna Opera, Milan's La Scala, Covent Garden in London and New York's Metropolitan.

The soprano also was known for other roles in Mozart operas, including Pamina in "Die Zauberflute," Zerlina in "Don Giovanni," and Fiordiligi in "Così fan

Tutte." However, her range also included roles in Richard Wagner's "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" and Puccini's "Madame Butterfly."

Al Raby, Former Aide To Martin Luther King CHICAGO (AP) — Al Raby, 55, a prominent civil-rights activist and former aide to Martin Luther King who managed Harold Washington's successful campaign for mayor of Chicago in 1983, died of a heart attack Wednesday night.

Mr. Raby, a former schoolteacher, was a leader during the 1960s of the Coordinating Conference of Community Organizations, which

helped bring Dr. King to Chicago in 1965 in an attempt to shift the civil rights struggle to the North.

Other Deaths: Manuel Madanes, 73, one of Argentina's 10 richest industrialists, of a heart attack in Bologna, Italy, Wednesday. He was part of a delegation accompanying President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina on a working visit to Italy.

Raymond Lerehath, 62, a colorful and imaginative explorer of forgotten romantic piano repertory, of a heart attack Monday night in Hudson, New York.

سكزامن الاصل

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Baltic Sea in Danger From Toxic Algae

The Baltic Sea is in danger of being invaded by the toxic algae that destroyed marine life this summer in the North Sea off Scandinavia and West Germany, according to a group of scientists from six Baltic nations.

The scientists, from Sweden, Finland, Poland, Denmark and East and West Germany, called for more research and closer cooperation among their universities to find ways of keeping the North Sea algae out of the Baltic, Ny Teknik, a Swedish science magazine, reported Thursday.

A Polish marine biologist, said there were indications that the algae had reached some areas of the Baltic off the Polish coast. "Good algae are disappearing and other, smaller species are taking over and competing with the normal flora," Mr. Plinski said at the international conference, held in the southern Swedish town of Falsterbo earlier this month.

Chemical emissions were blamed for a large floating mass of slime that killed thousands of fish and stifled other marine life

in the North Sea this summer. The slime was made up of microscopic algae which were thought to have fed on large amounts of nitrates and phosphates in the water. The Baltic Sea is similarly polluted.

The scientists said they would set a date later for a future Baltic conference and would invite the Soviet Union to participate.

Around Europe

Nemo and Leo, two dolphins abandoned by their owner in a Cairo hotel swimming pool in May, were flown to southern France on Wednesday for medical treatment at the Marineland Côte d'Azur dolphinarium in Antibes.

Their plight drew public attention earlier this month after Edouard Speck, general manager of the Meridien hotel in Cairo, appealed for international help when Nemo fell sick. British newspapers took up the cause. Nemo and Leo were left behind in May by their Swiss owner, Bruno Lienhardt, when the hotel canceled his show.

A British veterinarian, David Taylor, said the dolphins were in good spirits when they were shipped into the Marineland sea-water pool. He said he was hopeful that Nemo, who has pneumonia and liver trouble, would recover.

The Dutch government has proposed a law that would make marital rape a criminal offense. Under existing law only extramarital rape is considered a crime. The new law would make all rape offenses punishable by the maximum 12-year prison term. In most West European countries, laws on sexual violence do not explicitly outlaw rape in marriage, and court rulings on such cases depend on how local magistrates interpret legislation, according to a spokeswoman for the Council of Europe in Strasbourg.

Telefónica, Spain's telephone company, is stuck with a pile of unpaid telephone bills for amounts of up to 17 million pesetas (\$150,000). Dozens of private apartments in Madrid are being used as illegal "telephone booths," which the tenants abandon after two or three months, before the first bill arrives. The swindlers, who rent the apartments by using false documents, offer fixed tariffs for phone calls abroad, from 300 pesetas (\$2) for a five-minute call to 3,000 pesetas for one hour. A "manager" is in charge of the daily operations and a "collector" periodically picks up the cash. One manager, caught by police, said he was paid 2,000 pesetas a day.

Sytske Looijen

GENES: A New Method

(Continued from Page 1)

herpes gene remains. When the cells are treated with a second drug, the herpes gene converts it into a toxin that kills the cell. This makes the herpes gene a negative selection factor.

"The positive gene finds all the cells that accepted the genes," Dr. Capocchi said. "The negative gene gets rid of all those cells that accepted the gene in the wrong place. All we have left are cells with the genes in the right place."

Dr. Capocchi developed the technique to help researchers understand what genes do in the body. About 1,500 of the estimated 100,000 genes in the human body have been located, but the function for many is unknown.

"One way to find out what they do is knock them out in an animal and see what happens," Dr. Capocchi said.

So far, all the work has been done in mouse embryos because Dr. Capocchi is studying genes that act during embryonic development.

But he said he imagined that eventually it would be possible to make such genetic changes in human embryos that are at risk for a particular genetic disease.

Many fundamental problems remain before human gene therapy can be tried. For example, cells must be removed from the body, given the new gene, then put back into the body. This presents a formidable obstacle with diseases such as Duchenne's muscular dystrophy in which the gene defect is known, but every muscle cell in the body would have to receive the repair gene to cure the disease.

This problem currently limits the prospects of gene therapy to easily removable and replaceable cells, such as those of the skin, liver and bone marrow. These cell types can be kept alive easily in the lab.

The first proposal to transfer genes into humans is being reviewed by committees at the National Institutes of Health. The experiment, aimed at boosting the immune system to fight cancer, could be approved by the end of the year, with work beginning in patients early next year.

Japanese Parliament Extends Special Session

Agency France-Press

TOKYO — Japan's House of Representatives extended its current special session on Thursday by 34 days to allow for further deliberation on tax legislation.

Political analysts said the extension until Dec. 26 was another indication of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's determination to get the tax legislation passed by the current parliament.

Even Mr. Rocard's allies have complained that he seems to be governing like a manager, without an inspiring overall design capable of generating public enthusiasm. Mr. Rocard's reputation as a pragmatist and problem-solver was hailed as his major quality when Mr. Mitterrand chose him in May.

Mr. Rocard's major success as prime minister, an agreement on the disputed status of New Caledo-



Mr. Mitterrand and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain answering questions Thursday at a press conference in Montpellier, France. The two leaders agreed that European Community nations must move closer together on social and monetary policies in 1989.

FRANCE: With Mitterrand Re-Elected, French Feel the Seven-Year Itch

(Continued from Page 1)

because his political outlook often coincided with that of intellectual and journalistic opinion-makers. Moreover, his unqualified electoral triumph this year offered temporary immunization.

But two recent books — "Open Letter to the Mitterrand Generation" by Thierry Pfister, a former Socialist official, and "Campaign Landscapes" by Philippe Alexandre, a radio commentator — painted acid portraits of the president as a monarch surrounded by sycophants. With the ice broken, Le Point's cover story seemed an inevitable next step.

Prime Minister Rocard has wrestled this fall with an unglamorous series of strikes by nurses, subway and bus operators, teachers, pharmacists, postal workers and Air France employees. French political commentators said that most of the strikers were from the electorate of the Socialist Party, but believed that the officials they chosen last spring had let them down for the sake of preventing inflation.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing spoke soon after Mr. Mitterrand addressed the UN General Assembly and proposed a special conference on chemical weapons, two days after President Ronald Reagan proposed the same thing. The conference is scheduled for January in Paris, but the French proposal looked like a response to Mr. Reagan, French officials acknowledged.

Mr. Mitterrand also has sought to expand French policy toward the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. After receiving the Hungarian Communist Party leader, Karoly Grosz, last week, Mr. Mitterrand was scheduled to go to the Soviet Union on Friday, to Czechoslovakia next month and to Bulgaria in January.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing spoke soon after Mr. Mitterrand addressed the UN General Assembly and proposed a special conference on chemical weapons, two days after President Ronald Reagan proposed the same thing. The conference is scheduled for January in Paris, but the French proposal looked like a response to Mr. Reagan, French officials acknowledged.

Mr. Mitterrand also has sought to expand French policy toward the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. After receiving the Hungarian Communist Party leader, Karoly Grosz, last week, Mr. Mitterrand was scheduled to go to the Soviet Union on Friday, to Czechoslovakia next month and to Bulgaria in January.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing spoke soon after Mr. Mitterrand addressed the UN General Assembly and proposed a special conference on chemical weapons, two days after President Ronald Reagan proposed the same thing. The conference is scheduled for January in Paris, but the French proposal looked like a response to Mr. Reagan, French officials acknowledged.

CORRUPT: U.S. Would Set Conditions for Arms Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

investigating corruption in the foreign military sales program, particularly in the Philippines, El Salvador and Egypt.

The Justice Department said it faced "almost insurmountable problems" in investigating fraud cases because foreign officials hid money in secret foreign bank accounts and could not be compelled to obey subpoenas from grand juries in the United States.

Allowing foreign countries to use federal funds in commercial con-

tracts with private companies "is an invitation to bribery and corruption," the department said in a report to Congress.

U.S. officials and private lawyers said foreign countries would have powerful incentives to comply with the new requirements.

A country violating the rules could be declared in default. The United States could suspend loan payments and demand immediate repayment of the full amount of the loan. Such a country would also jeopardize prospects for further aid.

But lobbyists for arms exporters expressed concern. "Major companies in the defense industry certainly support the objective of prosecuting and jailing guys who have cheated the system," said Joel L. Johnson, vice president of the American League for Exports and Security Assistance.

"But these rules could impose an enormous, unnecessary administrative burden. They are designed to make life easy for prosecutors. They are not likely to deter fraud above and beyond the current regulations."

WHIZ: A Vietnamese's 7 Degrees at MIT

(Continued from Page 1)

lege in Pasadena for a year and a half. Mr. Nguyen transferred to MIT and quickly became known as a student with an insatiable curiosity who took particular glee in completing homework assignments for fellow students in courses that he had never attended.

"He doesn't have to study as hard as I do," said Bachvan Huynh, 24, Mr. Nguyen's fiancée and an ethnic Chinese who met Mr. Nguyen while she was a freshman at MIT.

Miss Huynh, who also escaped from Vietnam, graduated from MIT and earned a master's degree in electrical engineering at the University of California at Berkeley.

A man of strongly held opinions, Mr. Nguyen, 26, said the key to academic success was to read carefully and broadly. "Some students will read only one book before approaching a problem," he said, exasperated. "Why not 10?"

Mr. Nguyen's varied interests have led him to the forefront of a group of researchers and students learning to use computers in the field of material science.

In his dissertation, Mr. Nguyen drew an atomic explanation of metals changing from solids to liquids. Professor Sidney Yip, his MIT ad-

viser, said the work was significant because it relied not on experiment but on computer simulation.

By bringing together the fields of physics, chemistry and computer science, Mr. Yip said, Mr. Nguyen "demonstrated to the area of material science that you can use computers in a very powerful way."

Others who have admired Mr. Nguyen's work seem more interested in his approach to problems rather than the results of his research. IBM, for instance, has hired Mr. Nguyen to find a way to reduce dust in the delicate manufacture of semiconductors, the basic component of all computerized appliances.

Some, however, see a mixed message in Mr. Nguyen's achievement. Paul Ho, a manager at IBM's Thomas J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown, New York, supervised Mr. Nguyen while he conducted research on an unrelated semiconductor project.

A Taiwanese scientist who has lived in the United States for 30 years, Mr. Ho said Mr. Nguyen's success was a tribute to America's willingness to help foreign students of limited means. Mr. Nguyen, for example, paid for his undergraduate studies through work-study programs and financial aid from

MIT and won a Department of Energy fellowship that paid for his graduate work and living expenses.

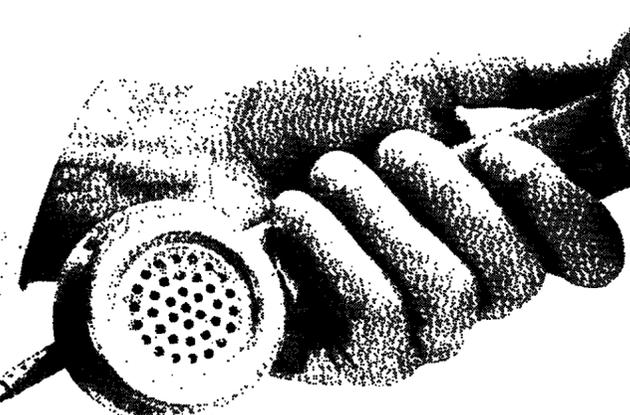
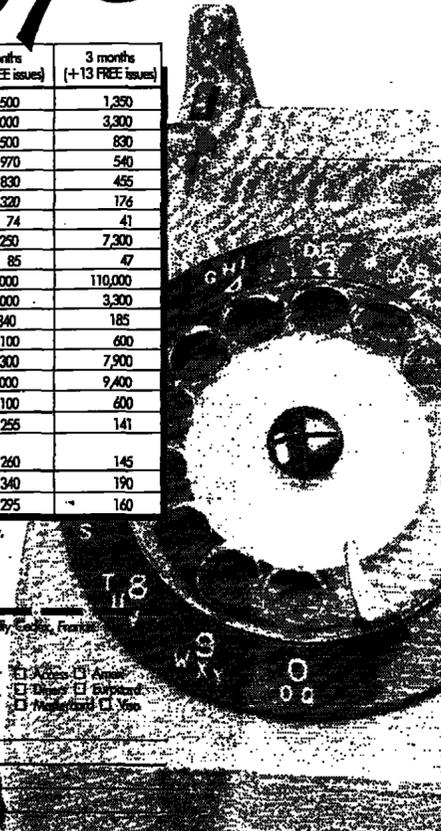
"We work very hard but, without a chance, we accomplish nothing," Mr. Ho said.

Mr. Ho noted that Mr. Nguyen's achievement was evidence that U.S. students of similar ability appear to be favoring more lucrative careers in business and law while foreign students, many of whom return home after completing their studies, take up the sciences.

"The basic competitiveness of this country depends on the sciences," Mr. Ho said. "I think the trend of Americans leaving them to foreign students is somewhat alarming."

When Mr. Nguyen leaves with his fiancée for Vermont, he said, he will look forward to tackling new puzzles, although some of them might seem peculiar to those not so driven to know how things work. Why people dance, for instance, eludes him.

"He draws a line between things he considers useful and things he considers a waste of time," Mr. Yip said. "He has said to me several times that he can't see the point of eating, other than getting a little fuel inside."

Call Toll-Free

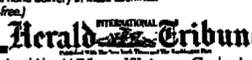
and Save up to 50%

It's never been easier or more economical to subscribe to the International Herald Tribune. Just call your toll-free number and tell the operator which subscription period you prefer. You may pay by credit card or we will invoice you or your company. If a toll-free number is not available in your country of residence or if you prefer to order by mail, just complete and mail the coupon below.

(Offer valid until December 2, 1988 for new subscribers only.)

Country/Currency	TOLL-FREE TELEPHONE NUMBER	12 months (+52 FREE issues)	ONE-YEAR SAVINGS	6 months (+26 FREE issues)	3 months (+13 FREE issues)
Austria**	A. Sch. 0660 396	4,400	3,608	2,500	1,350
Belgium**	B.Fr. (02) 218 45 43*	11,000	7,200	6,000	3,300
Denmark**	D.Kr. 0430 00 80	2,700	1,304	1,500	830
Finland**	F.M. (90) 60 30 30*	1,760	1,234	970	540
France	F.F. 05-436 436	1,500	1,230	830	455
Germany**	D.M. 0130 25 31	580	403	320	176
Gr. Britain	£	135	83	74	41
Greece**	Dr. 691 02 42***	23,500	23,820	13,250	7,300
Ireland	£H. —	155	118	85	47
Italy	Lire —	360,000	295,200	200,000	110,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr. 49 49 60	11,000	7,200	6,000	3,300
Netherlands**	Fl. 06-022 08 15	800	492	340	185
Norway**	N.Kr. (02) 41 34 89*	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
Portugal**	Esc. (01) 80 71 23*	26,000	26,780	14,300	7,900
Spain**	Ptas. (91) 401 29 00*	31,000	21,780	17,000	9,400
Sweden**	S.Kr. (08) 21 01 90*	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
Switzerland	S.Fr. 046 05 68 00	455	455	255	141
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, form. Fr. Afr., Middle East \$	—	470	Varies by country	260	145
Rest of Afr., Gulf St. Asia \$	—	620	—	340	190
Central/Latin America \$	—	540	—	295	160

** In the following countries, you will pay only the cost of a local call as a connecting charge: Belgium, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden. (For other listed toll-free numbers, the call is absolutely free.)
*** Please ask your operator for details about local delivery in these countries.
Call this local number in Athens. (Not toll-free.)



To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France
Tel: (1) 46 37 93 61; Telex: 612832; Fax: 46 37 93 70.

Please enter my subscription for:

12 months (+52 FREE issues) (364 issues in all) 6 months (+26 FREE issues) (182 issues in all) 3 months (+13 FREE issues) (91 issues in all) My check is enclosed. Please charge my credit card.

Card expiry date: _____ Signature: _____

Country: _____ Tel./Fax: _____

25-11-88

سكنا من الله صل

Philippine Gunmen Kill 17 In Attack on Village Church

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service
MANILA — A band of about 20 gunmen opened fire with automatic weapons during an evening church service in a remote mountain village, killing 17 people and wounding at least 12, the military said Thursday.

In a reflection of the widespread use of violence in the Philippines, various people blamed three different groups — Communist rebels, anti-Communist vigilantes and jealous neighbors.

The killings occurred Tuesday on the central island of Cebu, 340 miles (550 kilometers) southeast of Manila, in a settlement so remote that it took two days for word of the attack to reach the military.

According to reports from Cebu City, survivors described a scene of horror as the attackers, some wearing combat fatigues, raked the small chapel with gunfire for about 20 minutes, killing men, women and children as some worshippers fought back by throwing stones.

Further underscoring the extent of violence that is a backdrop to the lives of millions of the nation's poor, the military reported dozens of other killings in several incidents this week.

These included scattered clashes

with Communist and Muslim rebel groups and the machete killings of a farmer, his wife and seven children as they slept in a remote southern village.

The church killings took place in a hamlet called Sambog or Bagtik, according to different accounts, a two-hour walk from the nearest road, in the mountains west of Cebu City.

Lolita Gigit, a 28-year-old villager, said worshippers were alerted to trouble when dogs began barking outside the chapel where people were gathered for a Roman Catholic Mass.

"People were screaming and crying," said Jose Canillo, a 27-year-old farmer interviewed in a Cebu City hospital where he was being treated for gunshot wounds. "I threw stones at the gunmen and then I ran out of stones so I just lay flat on the ground."

A military spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Jose Ayap, blamed Communist rebels for the attack.

"Apparently the rebels could not collect taxes and could not penetrate the village because of its almost fanatical religious devotion," he said.

But Mercedes Bitoon, a 23-year-old resident, said anti-Communist vigilantes had threatened the villagers, many of whom are said to

belong to a military farmers' group that is accused of being a Communist front.

Roldan Mangubat, a member of the provincial advisory board, said she believed neither of these groups was to blame.

She said she had received a warning, apparently from jealous residents of another settlement, not to proceed with the festival, which took place the day before the attack, because it was extravagant.

Reporting on the other incidents, the military said nine soldiers and paramilitary troops were killed in Communist rebel ambushes on Monday and Wednesday on the islands of Luzon and Mindoro.

Nine Communist guerrillas were reported killed on the southern island of Mindanao, which is home to Communist rebels, several competing Muslim insurgencies, armed bands of religious fanatics, bandits and cattle rustlers.

In the remote nearby island province of Sulu, two Muslim guerrillas were reported killed by soldiers, and four government militiamen were killed while sleeping in a house.

According to other military reports, 11 people, including 4 civilians, died in clashes with Communist guerrillas on the central island of Negros.

70 Killed In Flooding In Thailand

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service
BANGKOK — Four days of heavy rains and flash floods have cut off large parts of southern Thailand, disrupting communications and transport and resulting in the deaths of at least 70 persons.

The army has joined local authorities to try to cope with what is described as the worst flooding in more than a decade in eight southern provinces from Chumphon to Narathiwat, which borders Malaysia.

The Thai Interior Ministry issued official figures Thursday evening of 70 dead and 3 injured since the heavy rains started on Sunday.

But Pichai Chuenakawadi, the news editor of The Bangkok Post, said Thursday night that the paper on Friday would cite a death toll of 150 to 160 people, with hundreds missing.

He said the newspaper's figures came from reporters accompanying the army and using military radio to contact Bangkok. As many as 3,000 tourists were said to be stranded in the resort town of Hat Yai in Songkhla Province.

Relief workers in flat-bottomed boats tried to reach villagers isolated by the floods to bring them food or evacuate them. Villagers in higher areas were scooping knee-deep mud from their homes.

An estimated 120,000 acres of farmland were under water, officials said, with more than 200 bridges and 60 dikes destroyed.

The flood waters brought thousands of logs and trunks down the mountains, destroying houses and fruit plantations.

Anek Sitthiprasart, an official with the Local Administration department, said many people might be without food for a few days. Those in outlying areas may face diarrhea and dysentery, he said.

In Sudan Town, Now Only Food Matters

By Mary Battiata
Washington Post Service
JUBA, Sudan — The elephant grass is burning. Out beyond the runway, plumes of inky black smoke rise in the air.

Ten feet high in places, the grass is excellent cover for guerrilla troops, who have kept this provincial town under siege for more than two years. So the Sudanese Army scorchs the plains, in a fiery and temporary bid for control.

On the tarmac, six Soviet-made MIG-jet fighters on loan to the army from Libya and Iraq gleam in the bright East African sun. Once or twice a day, sometimes more, a jet takes off and roars over the town on a strafing mission into rebel territory.

The shriek of the planes over town is deafening, so loud that pedestrians cower and a motorist feels as if the roof of the car is being torn off.

"These MIGs are driving us crazy," said Archbishop Paulino Lukudu, the Roman Catholic prelate of Juba. "Children weep, pregnant women give birth, mad people become madder. It is like a war zone."

Juba is the largest town in southern Sudan, where civil war between the Moslem north and the Christian and animist south has been grinding away for five years. On a continent where war nearly always spells far greater suffering for civilians than soldiers, Sudan's war is more punishing than most.

Since it began, the conflict has uprooted more than a million southern Sudanese farmers and their families, sending them north to the capital, Khartoum, or over the border into Ethiopia, in an often futile search for safety and food. Hundreds of thousands of others have fled their villages for Juba and other southern towns.

The Sudan People's Liberation Army, a ragged force of soldiers

from half a dozen black tribes, are fighting for political autonomy from Islamic law and, above all, economic development in the historically neglected south. Already, the fighting has halted what little development activity there was.

A tentative peace agreement was signed last week between John Garang, leader of the rebel force, and Mohammed Osman

in 1986, under prodding from governments concerned about the security risks. This year, the Sudanese government evicted four Western church groups.

Now, the hospital at the tiny medical school has run out of malaria pills. Until the United Nations and the Catholic Relief Services began a recent airlift of emergency grain, "there was no food for the doctors, much less the patients," a doctor said.

A street theater program sponsored by the British relief organization Oxfam, which taught Juba's neighborhoods with skits designed to teach sanitation practices to city residents, closed down three weeks ago.

The Juba Hotel, until 18 months ago purveyor of the best caramel custard in town, is empty. Unity Gardens, a grassy beer yard, is closed. The town's schoolrooms are filled with thin and depressed squatter families, refugees from fighting in the countryside.

On the outskirts of the city, the large building that houses Equatoria Province's regional government is empty. The government was disbanded months ago, and the army is in charge now.

The biggest change in Juba is food. Since mid-September, when the civil war cut off food supplies for five weeks, food has been trickling in slowly or not at all. Most adults eat once a day at most.

Juba residents accuse the town merchants, migrants from northern Sudan, of hoarding large caches of grain with the help of the army. These accusations are fueled by the resentment of southern English-speaking, Christian southerners toward the Arabic-speaking, Moslem northerners.

The army and merchants deny hoarding. But bread — who has it, how to get it, where it's hidden — is Juba's obsession. When



bread suddenly appears in a store, as it very occasionally does, it is a source of rumor, anxiety and subterfuge.

On the edge of town, residents of squatter camps scramble for food. The main difference between the squatters and the town people, said Dr. A. W. Woodruff, a tropical disease specialist at the barely functioning Juba University Medical School, "is that the people in the town still have their cooking pots and clothes."

Visitors are advised to bring their own food. A recent traveler, on leaving, distributed leftover packages of crackers, nuts and raisins to one of the immigration officers at the Juba airport. A second official, elderly and so thin that his cotton trousers and shirt appeared to be held up by coat hangers, appeared shyly.

"Thank you," he said politely, smiling and accepting a handful of macadamia nuts. He ate the nuts slowly, one by one, concentrating on each bite.

"Oh, today I am happy, happy," he said.

Jinnah Ally to Seek Pakistan Office

Agence France-Press
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Shujat Ali, 70, a close associate of Pakistan's founding father, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, said Thursday that he would seek election as the nation's president.

"I will contest as an independent," said Mr. Ali. He is the first to proclaim his candidacy.

An electoral college made up of the National Assembly, Senate and all four provincial legislatures chooses Pakistan's president, who

in turn formally names its prime minister. The presidential vote could take place late next month.

The Pakistan People's Party, headed by Benazir Bhutto, has decided not to put up a candidate for president despite winning the most seats in last week's National Assembly elections.

There has been speculation that the current president, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, might be regarded as acceptable to all parties and retain his job.

Miss Bhutto, whose party failed

to win an absolute majority, on Wednesday criticized the delay in giving her permission to try to form a government as prime minister.

She said President Ishaq Khan had told her he did not intend to name a prime minister until after the National Assembly elects a speaker Dec. 7.

Miss Bhutto said Parliament could not be convened Dec. 7 without a prime minister. Mr. Ishaq Khan argued that a prime minister could not be named until the house convened.

China Is Said to Shift Jailed Activist

Reuters
BEIJING — Wei Jingsheng, a leading activist in China's "Democracy Movement" of the late 1970s, has been transferred from a remote prison camp to a jail in Beijing, apparently because of international pressure, a Chinese source said on Thursday.

Mr. Wei was moved several months ago from Qinghai Province, the center of China's network of labor camps, to the Beijing Number One Prison, where he is kept in solitary confinement, the source said.

Guards allow Mr. Wei out of his cell briefly twice a day for exercise but his health is bad and he has lost his teeth, the source said, quoting people who had seen him there.

The prison governor, Xing Zhonghe, denied that Mr. Wei was being held there. Colonel Xing said in an interview earlier this month he was "not clear" where Mr. Wei was.

Number One Prison is a "model" institution sometimes visited by foreigners. Cells are crowded but clean for nonpolitical prisoners, who work eight hours a day in factories producing socks and plastic shoes.

Political prisoners, labeled "counterrevolutionaries," are kept in a separate wing closed to foreign visitors.

The editor of an unofficial magazine championing democracy in China, Mr. Wei was arrested in March 1979 and tried the following October on charges of "counterrevolutionary crimes" and passing state secrets to a foreigner.

He was jailed for 15 years.

The source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said he believed Mr. Wei was brought back from Qinghai, where he spent two to three years, because of international pressure on the Chinese authorities.

Western diplomats confirmed

that visiting politicians sometimes raised human-rights cases, including Mr. Wei's, in private meetings with Chinese leaders but received no positive response.

Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway said while visiting Beijing in January that a Chinese leader had told her Mr. Wei was still alive.

Mr. Wei's trial marked the end of a brief period of political liberalization, it centered on "Democracy Wall" in central Beijing.

People put up posters calling for greater freedom and a more open system and sought to redress political injustices left over from the Cultural Revolution, which ended in 1976.

Mr. Wei's pamphlet "Exploration" was most famous for an article called "The Fifth Modernization," a call for democracy to be added to the four officially sponsored modernizations of industry, agriculture, science and defense.

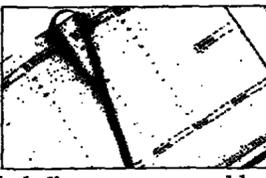


A luxurious, useful gift for executives on the move.

The desk diary that picks up and goes with you

Half your life's story—or even more—is inscribed on the pages of your desk diary. Yet when you travel or go to meetings, most desk diaries are too cumbersome to take along.

That's why the International Herald Tribune—constantly alert to the needs of busy executives—had this desk diary especially designed for its readers. Bound in luxurious silk-grain black leather, it's perfect on your desk, offering all the noting space of any standard desk diary. Yet pick it up and you'll find it weighs a mere 340 grams (12 oz.).



No voluminous data and statistics are included in this diary, but on the other hand a removable address book saves hours of re-copying from year to year.

Diary measures 22 x 15 cm (8.5 x 6 in.), fits easily into the slimmest attaché case, and has gilt-metal corners, gold page-edges and French blue paper. Personalized with gilt initials on the cover, it's a marvelous gift for friends, business contacts and associates. (Note that quantity discounts are available.) Please allow 30 days for delivery.



Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE

MORE BUSINESS NEWS

The Trib's business section is now more comprehensive than ever. Every day it's packed with the business news you need. And much, much more.

Monday: Eurobonds/International Credit and World Stocks in Review.
Tuesday: International Stock Markets
Wednesday: Madison Avenue
Thursday: International Manager
Friday: Wall Street Watch
Saturday: Economic Scene
Tuesday through Saturday: Currency Markets
Personal Investing on the second Monday of every month. And the latest financial figures every day.

Herald Tribune
International Herald Tribune, Karen Diot, Special Projects Division, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Payment is by credit card only. All major cards accepted. (Please note that French residents may pay by check in French francs, at the current exchange rate. We regret that checks in other currencies cannot be accepted.)

Please charge to my Access Visa Amex Eurocard Diners MasterCard credit card

Card No. _____ Exp. date _____

Signature _____ (necessary for credit card purchase)

Price includes initials, packing and postage in Europe.

1-4 diaries	5-9 diaries	10-19 diaries	Additional postage outside Europe	Check here for delivery outside Europe by registered or certified mail \$12 per order
U.S. \$39 each	U.S. \$37 each	U.S. \$35 each	U.S. \$7 each	

Name (IN BLOCK LETTERS) _____
Address _____
City/Code/Country _____

INITIALS up to 3 per diary

25-11-88

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Most Honest Broker...

President-elect George Bush said Wednesday that he wanted an "honest broker" in the sensitive job of national security adviser...

...but Why Pick Tower?

President-elect Bush surely knows he has a rare opportunity to sweep up the Pentagon spending mess and put the military budget on more solid footing...

Of Thanks and Sharing

In the weeks before Thanksgiving, two dark anniversaries were observed. One was the death of John Kennedy 25 years ago...

Other Comment

Now Mandela's Freedom?

Two positive developments have occurred within 24 hours. The first was the welcome news that the South African government had accepted, albeit with some caveats, the agreements negotiated last week in Geneva...

An Opportunity on Arms

The prospect that President Reagan, George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev will meet when Mr. Gorbachev visits the United Nations next month provides an opportunity for a president-setting agreement...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1978-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINCIGUERRA, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JAMES R. CRATE, Business Financial Editor

RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANEFUHL, Advertising Sales Director • KOURT HOWELL, Director, Information Systems

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 61399; Circulation, 61282; Editorial, 61278; Production, 63069.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Cambridge Rd., Singapore 0511, Tel: 472-7168. Tel: RS52628 Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Green, 30 Colson Road, Hong Kong, Tel: 5-861016. Telex: 61770 Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LF, Tel: 836-4802. Telex: 262009 Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauerbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 1000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 726733. Telex: 416721 Pres. U.S.: Michael Cavan, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 753-3800. Telex: 427175 S.A. an capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 33201126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337 © 1988, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8022

OPINION

With the Right Deal, a Bush Bull Market

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The stock markets could boom in 1989, according to Felix Rohatyn, senior partner of Lazard Freres. "It could be called the Bush bull market, and I would cheer it on," he said.

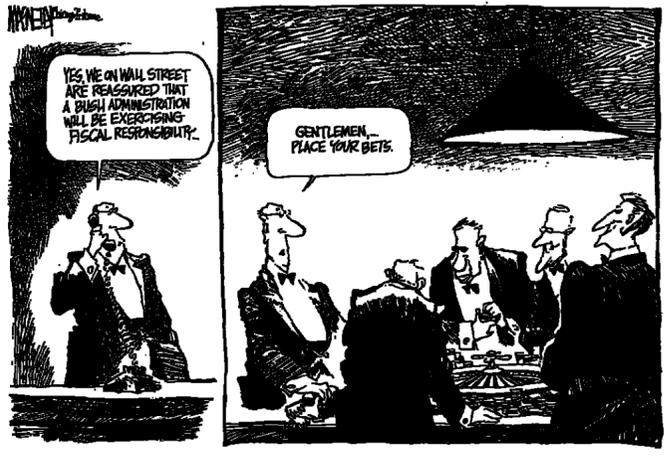
A believable plan on the deficit could lift the stock market hundreds of points.

Mr. Rohatyn has experience in these matters. He devised and managed the plan that pulled New York City out of bankruptcy in 1975-76. His preferred scenario to solve the U.S. deficit problem includes: Revising the budget process by going to a two-year budget and, if George Bush thinks it necessary, giving the president power to veto individual budget items.

Mr. Rohatyn has experience in these matters. He devised and managed the plan that pulled New York City out of bankruptcy in 1975-76. His preferred scenario to solve the U.S. deficit problem includes: Revising the budget process by going to a two-year budget and, if George Bush thinks it necessary, giving the president power to veto individual budget items.

schedule, increasing the rate to 50 percent on short-term gains (under a year) and lowering the rate on long-term gains to as little as 15 percent. Establishing a budget-reducing escrow account to counter the charge that higher taxes usually get dissipated by a spendthrift Congress. Additional tax revenues would be put in trust, earmarked for deficit reduction.

trust fund, is "off the table." But other entitlements, including Medicare and Medicaid, are not, he said. Mr. Bush's new chief of staff, John Sununu, is a hard-liner on taxes. And high-ranking officials insist that the Bush transition team has not even considered face-saving "revenue enhancement" measures.



12 Miles Out, Trouble in The Aegean

By Charles Maechling Jr.

WASHINGTON — Sitting on President Reagan's desk and awaiting his signature is a document that can accurately be described as a time bomb capable of destroying the balance of the Eastern Mediterranean and endangering NATO's southern flank.

In its immediate, local effects this extension of U.S. territorial waters to 12 miles (19 kilometers) is both logical and desirable. It will keep Soviet surveillance vessels and submarines away from the Aegean Sea.

The strategic benefits are less clear. Until recently, the U.S. Navy, under its former secretary, John Lehman, took the view that projection of U.S. sea power as close to foreign shores as possible outweighed the marginal disadvantages of allowing foreign warships 3 miles from the North American mainland.

Yugoslavs Have a Troubling Option: Real Change

By William Pfaff

BERLIN — Theory said that communism would solve the national question. Class interest and class solidarity would supersede loyalties rooted in region, religion and history.

collaboration with the Italians and the Germans. Yugoslavia today suffers from a second industrial revolution derived from Marxism: that communism provides a valid theory for managing a modern economy.

technology-driven growth, these countries are falling further and further behind. The gap which has opened up is still bridgeable. It will not be for long. The Marxist countries risk being conclusively left behind in the new high-technology revolution, just as the Islamic world and Asia were left behind by the 19th century industrial revolution.

Third World Cities Have Been Dangerously Ignored

By Lannon Walker

WASHINGTON — The director general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Edouard Saouma, has criticized Third World governments for favoring projects in cities, and urban residents generally, at the expense of farmers.

At the same time, spending on health and other social programs has shifted toward the rural areas in an attempt to make living on the farm relatively more attractive than in the urban ghettos.

The situation is compounded when the government favors building hospitals or better schools in the cities. Soon the government budget can no longer afford the food subsidies or the growing food imports, let alone the increasingly expensive welfare infrastructure.

like cities in other parts of the world, need sound programs aimed at generating employment for the urban underclass. Urban youth, like rural youth, need an educational system that is relevant to the job market and to society's needs, rather than some colonial vision.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Panicked Bears

NEW YORK — A deafening uproar accompanied the opening of the stock market this morning [Nov. 24]. The bears were in a wild panic over the change in the nature of speculation and a harem-scram rush was made to cover by those professionals who scalp on slim margins.

1913: Temple's Air Dive

LONDON — G. Lee Temple, aged 21, who, with one exception, is the youngest aviator in the kingdom, flew upside down at the Hendon aerodrome yesterday. He is the first Englishman to perform this feat in England. Rising to the height of 4,500 feet, Temple shut off his engine and dived vertically for about 1,000 feet.

He next turned over on his back and flew upside down for about five seconds, bringing the machine back, with difficulty, to its normal position.

1938: Pact Is Approved

PARIS — Approval of the Franco-German "peace pact," but no belligerent rights for General Franco and no colonies for Germany now, were the principal decisions arrived at by the British and French statesmen in their Paris conversation yesterday [Nov. 23].

A U.S. Obstacle For Thais on the Move

THAILAND is by no means a rich country. The average per capita income is only \$800 a year. Two million people in Bangkok live below the poverty line in shantytowns without adequate health, nutrition or employment.

حکومت الامم المتحدة

OPINION

Triumph in Southern Africa For One Dogged Diplomat

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — When international conflicts that have caused misery and death for decades find a diplomatic solution, it is time for celebration. Even more so when the solution gives promise of peace and economic gains for a whole region.

That hope is embodied in the agreement just reached by South Africa, Angola and Cuba. It would bring independence to Namibia, the territory occupied for the last 75 years by South Africa. It would also see the withdrawal of Cuba's 50,000 troops from Angola and keep South African forces out of that country.

The agreement is a singular triumph for one man: Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. Since he went into that office seven years ago, Mr. Crocker has focused on such a deal. He was rebuffed in Africa and scorned in America, but he persisted.

Hope has been dashed so often in that southwestern corner of Africa that some caution is in order. But there is every reason to believe that all three sides have made the essential decision to settle the interlocking conflicts in Angola and Namibia. They are to meet next week in Brazzaville to sign the final documents.

Why has diplomacy worked now, after the tantalizing past near-misses and failures? After all, the struggle for an independent Namibia has gone on for 22 years of guerrilla war and cruel repression. South African and Cuban forces first entered Angola 13 years ago.

A first reason is military. Both sides in Angola have concluded, independently, that military victory is unattainable. Last year, the Angolan government tried a big offensive against the rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, who are supplied by South Africa and the United States. It failed when South African troops came to help UNITA. Then Pretoria tried to take military advantage of that failure, and was bloodied by the Cubans.

Second, there were heavy economic pressures. South Africa, unable to obtain new loans abroad since 1985 because of international disapproval of apartheid,

faces a fierce budget squeeze. The economic costs of military action in Angola are harder to justify, as are casualties.

Angola, for its part, is in a state of economic ruin, with no chance of recovery while the war goes on. And Cuba is finding the Soviet Union increasingly reluctant to subsidize it.

Mikhail Gorbachev has been a final factor. He actively encouraged the Angolan government, which relies on Soviet support, to reach a settlement. The Soviet Union will join the United States, South Africa, Angola and Cuba in a peace supervisory commission — something to which South Africa would not conceivably have agreed a few years ago.

In short, current realities pressed for a solution, and the one at hand was Chester Crocker's. Mr. Crocker irritated a lot of people. The American right considered him a dangerous liberal and sabotaged him. Congressional liberals thought he was too kind to South Africa. The South African government humiliated him by slipping out of its pledges. But in his awkward, prickly way he carried on.

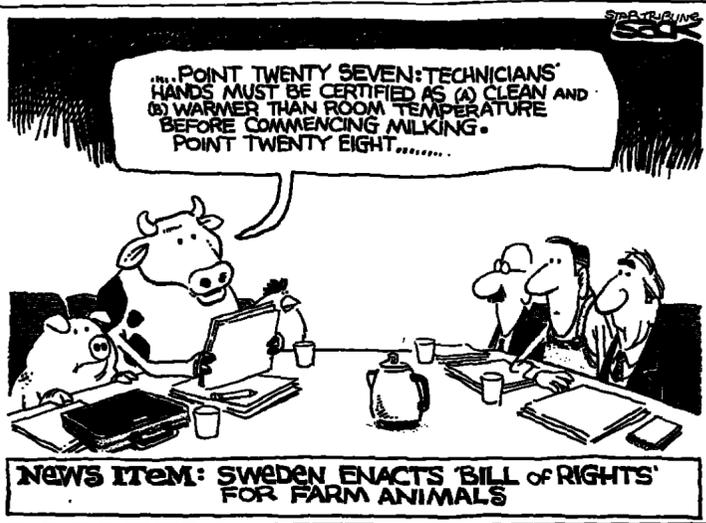
Peace is not necessarily at hand in Angola. This settlement does not touch the war with UNITA. But the process started by Mr. Crocker has created a movement around Africa to bring the two Angolan sides together in a peace conference, and the momentum could work.

The larger promise is for South African policy in the whole region. For years Pretoria has kept its black-ruled neighbors under destabilizing military pressure. What we are seeing now may reflect a fundamental change of policy, to seek accommodation with the nearby states and stability there instead of weakness.

If Pretoria is indeed moving from confrontation to negotiation with its neighbors, what are the implications for its domestic policy? Might it move toward realism, too, or is the government fixed on continuing repression of its own black leadership?

The answers to these questions are even more important for the peace and prosperity of all southern Africa.

The New York Times



A Time to Celebrate the Family, Good and Baaad

By Margo Kaufman

NEW YORK — When families gather around the holiday table, for the traditional feast, there is traditionally one person who is conspicuous by either absence or presence.

Male or female, rich or poor, married or single, young or old, testator or alcoholic — this person is often the object of ridicule, pity, envy, awe, fear, scorn, embarrassment or secret admiration, for as the proverb goes: "There is a black sheep in every fold."

The subject of Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays is the celebration of the family, said Elizabeth Stone, author of the book "Black Sheep-Kissing Cousins (How Our Family Stories Shape Us)." Ms. Stone said that "the black sheep needs to be there for the holidays to remind the rest of the family of how wonderful they are."

Dr. Jerry Jellison, a psychology profes-

or at the University of Southern California, said, "In families there are one or two opinion leaders who define the values and culture of the family." The black sheep, he said, is simply the person who deviates from the family rules.

One self-defined black sheep, Hunter Marquez, said, "I'm from New Orleans, where no one ever leaves. My family has been there for generations and generations, and they don't trust anyone who's been gone for more than 10 minutes." Mr. Marquez, a Los Angeles artist, never visits on holidays. The extra pressure of a large family gathering would be too much, he said.

Michael Dare, an underground artist-critic-musician in Los Angeles, said: "I was the black sheep growing up. And I'm still the guy standing in the corner muttering, 'Who are all those people?' All we have in common is the name."

The skeleton, Ms. Stone said, is "tucked away and you don't talk about it." The black sheep, however, "needs to circulate, needs to be seen, and most of all needs to be discussed."

The New York Times

Some Guy Says My Name, To Let Me Know He Knows

By Tony Roberts

NEW YORK — A long time ago, I discovered that we all have enormous fantasies about the famous, about what it is like to be known. Saul Bellow said that being known isn't much more than being an identity — similar to a dog who responds to his name. A dog is known, too.

In fact, I recently took my dog on a television show and the next day, as we walked to Central Park, a doorman who previously ignored us called my dog's

MEANWHILE

name in greeting. I saw the same look of confusion cross my dog's face that I often experience. He was thinking, "Do I know this doorman?"

Once, I was delighted to be recognized and couldn't wait to answer the queries put to me by people who had seen my work. But I soon discovered that, as it dawned on them that I was only human, they quickly lost their enthusiasm for the whole endeavor. Rather than stick around and witness their disappointment, I find it's best to keep moving.

It's good to keep moving for other reasons, too. A guy in the street asks me for money, and when I tell him I have nothing on me, he looks me in the eye and says he will never watch my TV show again. I tell him it was canceled anyway.

And I once had a heated argument with a guy on Fifth Avenue who insisted I was Wayne Rogers. I told him who I really was, but he had never heard of me. It infuriated me that he wouldn't acknowledge my existence!

Of course, it is nice to get a good table, to be treated courteously and to receive smiles from strangers who know I know that they know who I am. But fame, as someone much wiser than I said (although I can't remember who — that's how famous he was), tends to arrest life around it. The world looks back harder at a celebrity, and most of the ones I have known prefer to avoid situations where their presence creates its own commotion. They don't get to see life going on around them because it is looking back at them.

Sometimes a person asks me what they could have seen me in. It is difficult to recite one's credits in a store with other people listening or in the street where noise may require throwing one's voice to deliver this return.

Often I go through a whole list of things and the person still can't place me. Then I start describing my part in a film in detail because they say they saw it but they don't remember me. After a while, I'm sorry they asked.

Yet some people approach me with such familiarity that I am sure it is someone I have met, even a member of my large family. I have had long exchanges with people whose identity I was afraid to question for fear of offending them.

"Do you know me or are you just a fan?" is the question I'm desperate to ask — and sometimes do. The result can be confusing if both of us have made a mistake. I might as well be Wayne Rogers. But the most peculiar experience is being "captioned" — my word for what happens when some guy I pass announces to no one in particular: "Tony Roberts." It is as if he were flipping the pages of a school primer and came across a familiar image: me.

I don't know whether to say "you're right" or "thank you." He is not evaluating me; he has already flipped to the next page. He has paid me the compliment of knowing my name but let me know exactly what it is worth to him. It's a perspective I try to keep in mind.

All in all, though, being known is better than being ignored. When I was 23 years old and unknown, I had the great pleasure of working with Milton Berle in a play that toured the Southwest. As we were about to enter a diner, Milton turned up his collar, put on a hat and sunglasses, and quipped: "Now, if nobody recognizes me, I'll kill myself!" That about sums it up.

Mr. Roberts, an actor, has appeared in more than 50 plays, movies and television shows. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Torture in Kenya

Regarding "A Kenyan Response" (Letters, Nov. 23):

Rosa Ongeso repeats the Kenyan government's denial of torture in that country. Of course, no government would admit that it resorted to torture. Recently there has been increasing evidence of it in Kenya. The execution of the ability of Gibson Kamau Kuria "to make these unfounded claims attests to the freedom of expression prevailing in Kenya" is unconvincing. His arrest, detention without trial and torture were the direct results of his having the courage to bring proceedings against the torturers of three of his clients.

Kenya may be proud of its reputation as an economically strong and politically stable country. It used also to have a reputation for respecting human rights under the rule of law. Sadly, this is no longer the case.

NIAL MacDERMOT, Secretary-General, International Commission of Jurists, Geneva.

do not pretend to read Mikhail Gorbachev's mind, but I think the vote pointed to Soviet dissatisfaction with Israel's handling of the intifada.

THOMAS WELCH, New York.

More on a Jewish Party

Regarding "Not-So Militant Israeli Party" (Letters, Oct. 18):

As a member of Israel's Central Election Committee who voted to invalidate the Progressive List for Peace, I object to Jehan de Wengen's whitewashing of the PLP.

Its leaders have cooperated with Israel's enemies and seek to alter the Jewish people. The party promotes nationalist Arab extremist claims to areas within the pre-1967 borders. It exalts Arab acts of violence and is always ready to excuse PLO terror. Two of the five Supreme Court judges who heard the appeal to ban the PLP agreed with this description while the other three did not, but with "hesitation."

The party certainly is militant; I foresee it yet being proscribed.

YISRAEL MEDAD, Shiloh, Israel.

Economic Pearl Harbor

Recently you printed an announcement that your special "Japan Issue" will be published Dec. 5. Your timing is most delicate. Couldn't you postpone it two days to remind us all that what was attempted 47 years ago by military

force is now being pursued by only slightly more subtle means?

HERBERT HART, Monte Carlo.

Praise for Reconcilers

I have been reading the International Herald Tribune for some time, and it is time that I acknowledge my respect for the editorialists of The Washington Post, though that paper is usually on the other side of the political aisle from me.

A case in point was the editorial "A Peacemaker, Please" (Nov. 4), which called for the next president to begin the process of bringing us back together as a nation by restoring civility to the political dialogue and nurturing the values of "pluralism, tolerance, reasoned discourse, compromise, middle ground."

The Washington Post cities, with commendable fairness, a number of hot-button issues, including "the preferential enterprise that goes by the name of affirmative action," a particular passion of mine. I am a "conservative" particularly in terms of interpretation of the Constitution, but I join The Post in the wish for more reasoned approach to the issues that increasingly divide us.

DUANE STANFIELD, Fortres, Scotland.

On Hostility to the PLO

Regarding "More PLO Ambiguity" (Editorial, Nov. 17):

Am I alone or are there others who do not understand why the Palestine National Council's declaration of statehood faces so much irrational hostility? The New York Times says that with the statement, "Palestinian extremists retain a license to kill." But who has been killing whom in greater numbers over the last year? The PLO's "implicit" recognition of Israel is apparently not good enough. But why, may I ask, should the PLO recognize Israel any more explicitly than Israel will recognize the PLO?

PEARL-ANGELIKA LEE, Antony, France.

Psychological Oversight

Regarding "Stop Knocking the Families That Get Along" (Meanwhile, Oct. 20):

William Leventon's critical review of the role of psychology in understanding human behavior is a stimulating one. If this science is to contribute to the understanding of human relationships, it cannot reduce a free, spiritual being to a pattern of stimulus-response to pain and comfort.

MARGARET KELLY, Dublin.

No Laughing Matter

I would like to laugh with Russell Baker's column "Picking on George," (Nov. 2): "Bush's mandate for sending members of the American Civil Liberties Union back to Russia" — but instead I'm crying. One need only refer in the same day's edition to the front-page report "Sakharov Criticizes Changes" to see there are no Soviet civil liberties. Much worse, with the election of George Bush, there will be still less civil liberty in the United States.

GEORGIA PINE, Barcelona, Spain.

That Leaves Six

George Bush's election paves the way for the removal of six from the list of deadly sins.

DONALD ARTHUR, Munich.



The France of Today: It's Not All Wine and Roses

Regarding "No Longer 'the Enemy of the World'" (Opinion, Oct. 12):

I am an American who has lived in Paris for four years. My view of Paris, however, is not from a penthouse but from a working-class neighborhood full of immigrants struggling, as I do, to get by.

Richard Reeves either did not know about or refused to see the Paris and the France that I know. I could take him to neighborhoods that he would think twice about entering after dark. I could show him beggars and drunks by the score in the Metro, or prostitutes and pimps in the faded Champ-Élysées area. And France is among the most heavily taxed nations of Europe.

Mr. Reeves speaks of "social tensions" as though France were immune to them. In Paris we belong to the Strike-of-the-Week Club. Transportation and other public services are routinely interrupted by powerful unions. Did I forget to mention French unemployment?

the years, I was one myself — until I discovered that France is just another country with a lot of problems.

PAUL KERSEY, Paris.

I read Mr. Reeves's article with interest, but I fear I do not share his idyllic view of our surroundings. In fact avoid walking in the city at night, having been attacked no fewer than four times in the past seven years — twice as my fellow citizens looked on! The family values that Mr. Reeves applauds surely exist, but so do some harsher realities: the increasing number of elderly persons abandoned to their fate, the constantly growing bureaucracy and so on. The French — my butcher and cheese man are perfect examples of this — are still hard workers, but only if they can find a way around government regulations and tax audits.

The only France Mr. Reeves knows is one that is moving rapidly toward extinction.

MICHEL LABBAYE, Toulon, France.

Advertisement for 'The World's Rendezvous With Europe' series. Features a circular logo with stars and text: 'The World's Rendezvous With Europe'. Below the logo, several copies of the magazine are shown. Text includes: 'The IHT's successful series continues in 1989', 'The International Herald Tribune's series of special advertising Tribunes built around Europe's 1992 landmark date began appearing in March 1988 and seven sections were published during the year.', 'Because they reach a worldwide audience of unparalleled quality, this series has generated debate and reflection in decision-making circles throughout the world. The authoritative reporting and the provocative opinions expressed in the articles have made these special sections must reading in the worlds of business, banking and government.', 'During the course of 1989, the International Herald Tribune will publish seven further installments to appear in March, April, May, June, September, October and November.', 'To supplement the IHT's daily readership of 418,000 in 164 countries, each issue will be specially mailed to a list of 2,000 key business and government leaders worldwide.', 'For advertising information and rates, please contact the Advertising Sales Director, Rolf D. Kranepuhl, in Paris or your local IHT representative.', 'SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION', 'Herald Tribune', '100 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: (1) 46 37 91 00. Telex: 611595. Fax: 46 37 91 00.'

صكنا من الاصل

REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: PARIS: (1) 16 37 93 82 - LONDON: (1) 836 48 02...

NOW AVAILABLE THIS SPACE FOR YOUR AD

SPOTLIGHT Jacques de Beer, president and general director of AGEDI, a real estate and insurance company in Monaco, discusses real estate trends there.

Have market conditions changed much in the past few years? Yes. Due to a shrinking supply of suitable land and a significant increase in demand, prices are rising steadily...

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS Serious institutional and private equity investors wanted to finance projects...

REAL ESTATE SERVICES PORTUGAL Agreed investment. Deluxe location 100 sqm site with project on site...

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE BELGIUM FOR SALE LUXURIOUS, deluxe apartment in Uccle. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms...

FRENCH PROVINCES VERY BEAUTIFUL 110 km from Paris by road. Principally built in the 17th century. Fully renovated...

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES NICE COLE PAVILION. Situated on a hill, 5th floor, 110 sqm, marble, plus 170 sqm of terrace...

MONACO Principality of Monaco MAGNERET VILLA (750 SQ.M.). For sale, with 700 sqm garage, 10 rooms including a servant's quarters...

PARIS & SUBURBS PARIS - NEAR EIFFEL TOWER. Chateau de Mont. Very bright 2 bed room, bath, living room...

GERMANY IN THE HEART OF GERMANY. Ideal property for trade or industry. Best centrally situated street-fronted building...

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SWITZERLAND Prime Property in Switzerland. Situated in the beautiful village of Airolo - 5 miles from Lugano...

USA RESIDENTIAL 5/10/0 Fifth 26 Rooms Top Location, Bottom Dollar. Large junior 1 bedroom condo with dressing room, renovated kitchen...

GLoucester MASSACHUSETTS Grandview Terrace. Formerly a grand manor, 1900 sq ft of living space on 2 acres of land...

NEW JERSEY For sale by owner. 1000 sqm, 1000 sqm, 1000 sqm, 1000 sqm, 1000 sqm, 1000 sqm, 1000 sqm, 1000 sqm, 1000 sqm, 1000 sqm...

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

ITALY VENICE ZATIERE exclusive apartment ideal for 2 persons viewing canal. 13 months. Tel: (041) 823340

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED CHATEAU. 14 rue des Boudonnais, in lovely location, modern 3 rooms, kitchen, 2 baths, shower, 10 sqm, 17000 + charges. View today 10 am - 12.30 pm or 4.30 to 6 pm

Embassy Service 4 Ave. de la Paix 75008 Paris YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS 45.62.30.00 FAX 45.62.31.54

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED ST. GERMAIN, 7th, GARDEN. 3 rooms, 2 baths, 10 sqm, 17000 + charges. View today 10 am - 12.30 pm or 4.30 to 6 pm

GREAT BRITAIN

GILT EDGED PROPERTY INVESTMENT COMMERCIAL PENTHOUSES · OFFICE SUITES · RETAIL UNITS TAX SHELTERED CAPITAL GROWTH FROM £150,000 The Isle of Dogs new city provides an exceptional investment opportunity with significant Enterprise Zone benefits for all tax payers...

FRANCE

Vintury Auction Sale In the "Notaire" office of Marc-Henri PINEAU - Jean-Michel PESCHARD, associated "notaires". In PARIS (9th Arrondissement), 42, Rue Vignon, 4, Rue Vignon - Thursday, December 15th, 1988 at 2:30 p.m.

SPAIN

HAMPTONS SPAIN - MARBELLA An impressive and substantial residence in the Colonial style with a distinctive architectural flavor. The house features a superb courtyard with a central fountain and orange trees...

FOR SALE DIVONNE - FRANCE "IRRESISTIBLE ATTRACTION" Near Geneva, in a luxurious private estate, with tennis court, swimming pool, magnificent duplex 250 sq.m. Big living room with open fire place, 4 large bedrooms, 2 modern bathrooms, and a garage for 2 cars.

LAND OPPORTUNITIES, HIGH POTENTIAL Prime development land for sale on the Costa Del Sol, near the prestigious Dominio Beach development. Good sea and mountain views. Full planning consent with good densities. Service connections already in place and ready for immediate construction.

FOR SALE CANADA LUXURIOUS CONDOMINIUMS Toronto, Canada Spectacular waterfront views with swimming pool and terrace. Victor Kravets, (416) 594-6381 Dorval Real Estate, 902 Bathurst St. Toronto, Ont. M6R 3G3 Canada Fax: (416) 594-4477

ITALY VENICE! VENICE! VENICE! In S. Marco, next to "La Fenice" Theater, pied-a-terre [40/65 sq.m.] in a typical Venetian home - quiet place, privacy guaranteed - elegant furnishings and all sorts of comfort, included: telephone, tv-set, independent central heating and air-conditioning. Available immediately! Please, phone: 041/935124 ITALY.

GREAT BRITAIN CARLTON TOWER HOTEL COMPLEX Luxurious two-bedroom/bathroom suite to let in prime location suitable as a prestigious London base. For further details please contact: Pegasus Management Company Limited 207 Stancie Street, London, SW1X 9QX. Telephone: 01-245-1911.

LONDON RESIDENTIAL LETTING AGENTS KENWOODS FURNISHED APTS/HOUSES LONDON/SUBURBS SHORT/LOG LETS TEL: (1) 402 25 11 Tlx: 26271; FAX: 01 262 3750 23 SPRING ST. LONDON W2 1JA

سكزامن الاصل

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1988

WALL STREET WATCH

Arco Offers Subsidiary As Chemical Prices Peak

By ANDREA ADELSON
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Atlantic Richfield Co.'s plans to sell at least half its petrochemical subsidiary in an initial public offering early next year comes at a time when the chemical industry appears to be at its peak. Rising demand for commodity petrochemicals has driven prices up throughout the past year, and some companies expect 1988 earnings to reach levels not seen in more than five years.

But the market's reception to Arco's proposal for the subsidiary, Lyondell Petrochemical Co., will be affected by perceptions for the continued growth of basic industries, analysts said.

At least some institutional investors appear to be cautious about the chemical industry's immediate prospects, which may lead Arco's underwriters to lower the Lyondell offering price, set at \$30 to \$34 a share for 40 million shares.

The market's reception will be affected by perceptions for continued growth.

"We don't own any chemical stocks at the present time because of our feeling about the economy and because these are commodity companies," said John L. Keller, president of Corinthian Capital Co., an Englewood, Colorado, fund manager. "We don't want to be there when they start down."

Mr. Keller recently sold Corinthian's holdings in two other chemical companies at a profit.

Thomas Revy, managing director of Froye, Revy Investment Co. in Los Angeles, observed, "My impression is that people are nervous about the future and leverage."

Although the fund, which manages \$570 million in institutional funds, is fully invested in equities, Mr. Revy said he had no plans to buy shares in chemical concerns.

Lawrence S. Speidell, trustee for Batterymarch Financial Management in Boston, holds a different view.

"Most investors are conditioned, after 20 years of decline, to sell at the first sign of spring," he said. "After such a long winter, I'd expect spring to last longer. I'd be inclined not to be too cynical about the offering."

Lyondell makes ethylene, propylene, methanol and gasoline in Houston and Channelview, Texas.

AFTER LOSSES OF \$850 million since 1982, the company posted profits of about \$125 million in both 1986 and 1987, a turnaround reflecting improving business conditions and an operations overhaul that increased efficiency.

In the first nine months of 1988, Lyondell's earnings have increased early fivefold, to \$386 million, compared with \$68 million in the comparable period of 1987.

As a result, the outcome of the Lyondell offering will have an impact on Arco's stockholders, who have seen their share prices erode slightly because of the expected partial loss of Lyondell profits. The subsidiary's profits will be passed through to Arco throughout 1988. In the first nine months of the year, Arco earned \$1.2 billion.

Arco plans to use the proceeds from the offering for general corporate purposes and an expansion of its stock buyback program. Since 1985, Arco has repurchased 62 million shares. Analysts speculated that the company might also buy more oil and gas reserves.

"Arco has something rather specific in mind," said Don C. Bustos, an analyst at Duff & Phelps Inc. in Chicago. "I strongly believe they'll be making another acquisition." A possible target is Arco's exploration partner in Indonesia, Matus Energy Corp., he said. In the past year, Arco bought properties from Tenneco Inc. and acquired Triconrol PLC.

Arco expects to clear \$1.5 billion, after taxes, in the Lyondell offering.

Bond May Sell His TV Stake

Hong Kong Deal Would Cut Debt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Bond Corp. International Ltd. is negotiating to sell its Hong Kong television holdings, a television executive said Thursday, in an apparent attempt to reduce the debt of Alan Bond's global empire.

Also Thursday, the senior Bond executive in London said Mr. Bond would have no problem paying on schedule next week for his latest share purchase in Lorbh PLC, the British trading conglomerate.

Widespread speculation that the Australian entrepreneur would make a takeover attempt for Lorbh, in which he holds a 21 percent stake, has been tempered by worries about his debt load.

The executive, John Richardson, said the 48 million Lorbh shares purchased most recently would be paid for on Dec. 1, as had been agreed with brokers. He was responding to a media report that Bond Corp. had received unusual terms to defer payment.

The developments came one day after Bond Corp. Holdings, Mr. Bond's flagship company, released financial data to counter suggestions that it is overburdened.

A Bond spokesman said in Australia on Wednesday that the holding company's debt would fall below 4 billion Australian dollars (\$3.5 billion) in early 1989 because of recent or projected asset sales.

That figure contrasts with a debt that Mr. Bond put at 7 billion Australian dollars last month.

In Hong Kong, Fung Shing-kwong, the company secretary of Television Broadcasts Ltd., said Thursday that Bond Corp. sold TVB executives that talks with an unidentified party about buying its 30.8 percent stake had "reached an advanced stage."

The news of a potential sale surprised market analysts. They noted that Peter Lucas, managing director of Bond Corp. International, said Nov. 11 that the cash-strapped company was not holding negotiations for the sale of any assets.

Analysts said the pending TVB sale could help reduce the company's debt load.

See BOND, Page 10



Production of Boeing aircraft, such as this 757, is being constrained by a huge backlog of orders.

Is Boeing Now Flying Too High?

Plane Maker Has to Struggle to Keep Up With Sales

By Robert E. Dallos
Los Angeles Times Service

SEATTLE — You don't have to be financially troubled to have problems. Take Boeing Co.

It is selling more airplanes than ever. It is making more money than ever. And, with an order backlog of more than 1,000 planes, its business outlook is superb far into the next decade.

But Boeing, the non-Communist world's largest maker of commercial airplanes with more than 60 percent of the market, may be enjoying more success than it can handle.

"One of the problems we have today is a perception that we're doing very well," Frank A. Shrontz, Boeing's chairman and president, said. "And that makes it tough to convince both our employees and our suppliers that we need to get costs down."

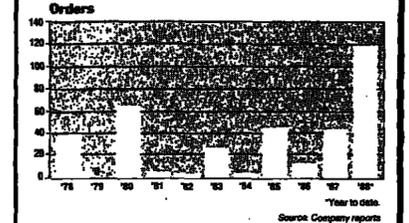
"It's a lot easier to do when you're in a crisis than when you're not in a crisis."

Nowhere is the evidence of Boeing's boom more visible than at its huge facility in Renton, near Seattle.

On a recent day, there were 21 737 airplanes in one of the hangars and nine 757s next door in various stages of completion. From the time the first metal is cut until a new 737 is ready to be flown takes four to six weeks. A 737 is completed every day and a half.

After the jet engines are installed, the planes are moved to a

Rising Orders for Boeing's 757



Source: Company reports

paint hangar where they are adorned with the names and insignias of their new owners.

Then the aircraft are pulled to a tarmac outside where the engines are tested. Finally, the new planes are flown to nearby Boeing Field, a company-owned facility where they are flight-tested before being turned over to their new owners.

The company builds four airplane types: the two-engine, narrow-body 737, which was introduced in 1968; the jumbo four-engine 747, introduced in 1970; the two-engine wide-body 767, introduced in 1982; and the 757, which entered service in 1983 and which has two engines and a narrow body but is bigger than the 737.

Boeing received orders for 366

See BOEING, Page 10

Pernod Wins Irish Distillers After Long Fight

DUBLIN — Pernod Ricard SA, the French beverages company, defeated Grand Metropolitan PLC on Thursday to take control of Irish Distillers Group for 285 million punt (\$440 million) after a six-month battle.

The Irish government, clearing the last of a series of obstacles to the Pernod takeover, ruled that the French company could proceed on condition that it not sell off any Irish Distillers' whiskey brands without permission.

Irish Distillers had sought out Pernod Ricard as a friendly alternative after Grand Metropolitan, the London-based beverages and foods group, made a hostile bid.

After the decision Thursday by the Irish minister of commerce and industry, Albert Reynolds, Grand Met allowed its bid to lapse.

The minister also ruled that Grand Met must reduce its Irish Distillers stake to no more than 30 percent.

Grand Met says it has control of 30.06 percent of Irish Distillers' shares, while Pernod holds 53.6 percent.

A Grand Met spokesman, Tim Halford, said the company was "content" to hold onto its minority stake in Irish Distillers.

"We have close links with Pernod around the world and a good working relationship with them," Mr. Halford said, adding that "we'll have to see what develops over the next few weeks."

This appears to open the possibility of future cooperation between the two leading shareholders in Irish Distillers, the world's only maker of Irish whiskey, which sells the Jameson, Bushmills, Powers and Paddy brands.

The minister said he would "prevent Pernod and Grand Met, if the latter remained a minority shareholder, from entering into any arrangement or agreement that would prevent, restrict or distort competition on the spirits market."

The bid by Pernod prevailed in the lengthy battle after surviving challenges in the British and Irish courts, before Britain's Takeover Panel and before the European Commission.

Mr. Reynolds, making his last announcement before being promoted to finance minister in an Irish government reshuffle, said he had come "to a broadly based conclusion" that the offer from Grand Met "was to be against the common good."

Pernod, best known for its aniseed-flavored pastis, originally bid 4.50 punt a share for Dublin-based Irish Distillers. That offer was swiftly topped by a 5.25 punt-per-share offer from Grand Met, which valued the whiskey maker at 332 million punt.

The takeover battle was taken to the Irish Supreme Court in a legal wrangle over a crucial 20 percent Irish Distillers stake that was previously held by FII Fyffes PLC, the Irish fruit importers. A judge ruled that Pernod had won an irrevocable promise from Fyffes for the stake.

French Deficit Gets Bigger, Paris Reports

Agence France-Press

PARIS — France had a current account deficit of 9.8 billion francs (\$1.7 billion) in August, the Economics Ministry announced Thursday.

The ministry said the deficit was mainly the result of the large merchandise trade deficit for the month, which came to 9 billion francs.

In July, the current account deficit was 900 million francs, and it was 4.6 billion francs in August last year.

But for the first eight months of this year, the current account shows a shortfall of 6.8 billion francs, a sharp improvement over the deficit of 12.6 billion francs for the same period last year. The improvement trend had helped the French government defend the franc, which has been under pressure for devaluation.

Currency Rates

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Amsterdam	1.736	1.736	1.736	0.23	0.1718	1.332	1.345
Brussels	35.79	64.8	20.77	1.34	2.2	16.82	24.95
Frankfurt	1.718	1.718	1.718	0.22	0.1718	1.332	1.345
London	1.825	1.825	1.825	0.23	0.1718	1.332	1.345
Nielsen	1.294	1.294	1.294	0.23	0.1718	1.332	1.345
Paris	5.86	10.72	1.612	0.23	0.1718	1.332	1.345
Tokyo	121.8	222.3	70.1	0.23	0.1718	1.332	1.345
Zurich	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.23	0.1718	1.332	1.345
1 ECU	1.207	1.207	1.207	0.23	0.1718	1.332	1.345
1 SDR	1.392	1.392	1.392	0.23	0.1718	1.332	1.345

Closes in London, Tokyo and Zurich, if close in other centers, New York rates of 3 P.M. a. Commercial rates: b. To buy one hour; c. To buy one dollar; d. Units of 100; N.G.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Argen. austral	12.74	12.74	12.74	0.23	0.1718	1.332	1.345
Aust. dollar	1.554	1.554	1.554	0.23	0.1718	1.332	1.345
Aust. sch.	13.28	13.28	13.28	0.23	0.1718	1.332	1.345
Belg. fr. fr.	20.38	20.38	20.38	0.23	0.1718	1.332	1.345
Brazil cruz.	548.94	548.94	548.94	0.23	0.1718	1.332	1.345
Canada	1.199	1.199	1.199	0.23	0.1718	1.332	1.345
China yuan	1.221	1.221	1.221	0.23	0.1718	1.332	1.345
Danish krone	6.643	6.643	6.643	0.23	0.1718	1.332	1.345
Egypt. pound	2.129	2.129	2.129	0.23	0.1718	1.332	1.345

New York rates unless marked * (local rate).

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	360-day	360-day	360-day	360-day
Forward Sterling	1.828	1.829	1.829	1.829	1.829	1.829	1.829
Japanese yen	120.80	119.29	119.73	119.73	119.73	119.73	119.73
Deutsche mark	1.718	1.718	1.718	1.718	1.718	1.718	1.718

Source: Reuters Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAH (dollar, yen, dollar); Gabank (rupee). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

Term	Dollar	DM	Swiss	French	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	6 1/2-8 1/2	4 1/2-6 1/2	4 1/2-6 1/2	11 1/2-12	7 1/2-8	4 1/2-6 1/2	7 1/2-8 1/2
3 months	6 1/2-8 1/2	4 1/2-6 1/2	4 1/2-6 1/2	11 1/2-12	7 1/2-8	4 1/2-6 1/2	7 1/2-8 1/2
6 months	6 1/2-8 1/2	4 1/2-6 1/2	4 1/2-6 1/2	11 1/2-12	7 1/2-8	4 1/2-6 1/2	7 1/2-8 1/2
1 year	6 1/2-8 1/2	4 1/2-6 1/2	4 1/2-6 1/2	11 1/2-12	7 1/2-8	4 1/2-6 1/2	7 1/2-8 1/2

Source: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF, yen); Livid Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).

Key Money Rates

United States	Class	Rate
Discount rate	Per \$	10.00
Prime rate	Per \$	10.00
Federal funds	Chd.	8%
Cost money 18-171 days	—	8.00
3-month Treasury bills	—	7.75
3-month CD's	—	8.45
3-month CD's	—	8.55

Asian Dollar Deposits

Term	Rate
1 month	6% - 8%
3 months	6% - 8%
6 months	6% - 8%
1 year	6% - 8%

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Fund	Assets	Yield
Merrill Lynch Ready Assets	7.48	4.75%
Telerec Interest Rate Index: BADA	—	—

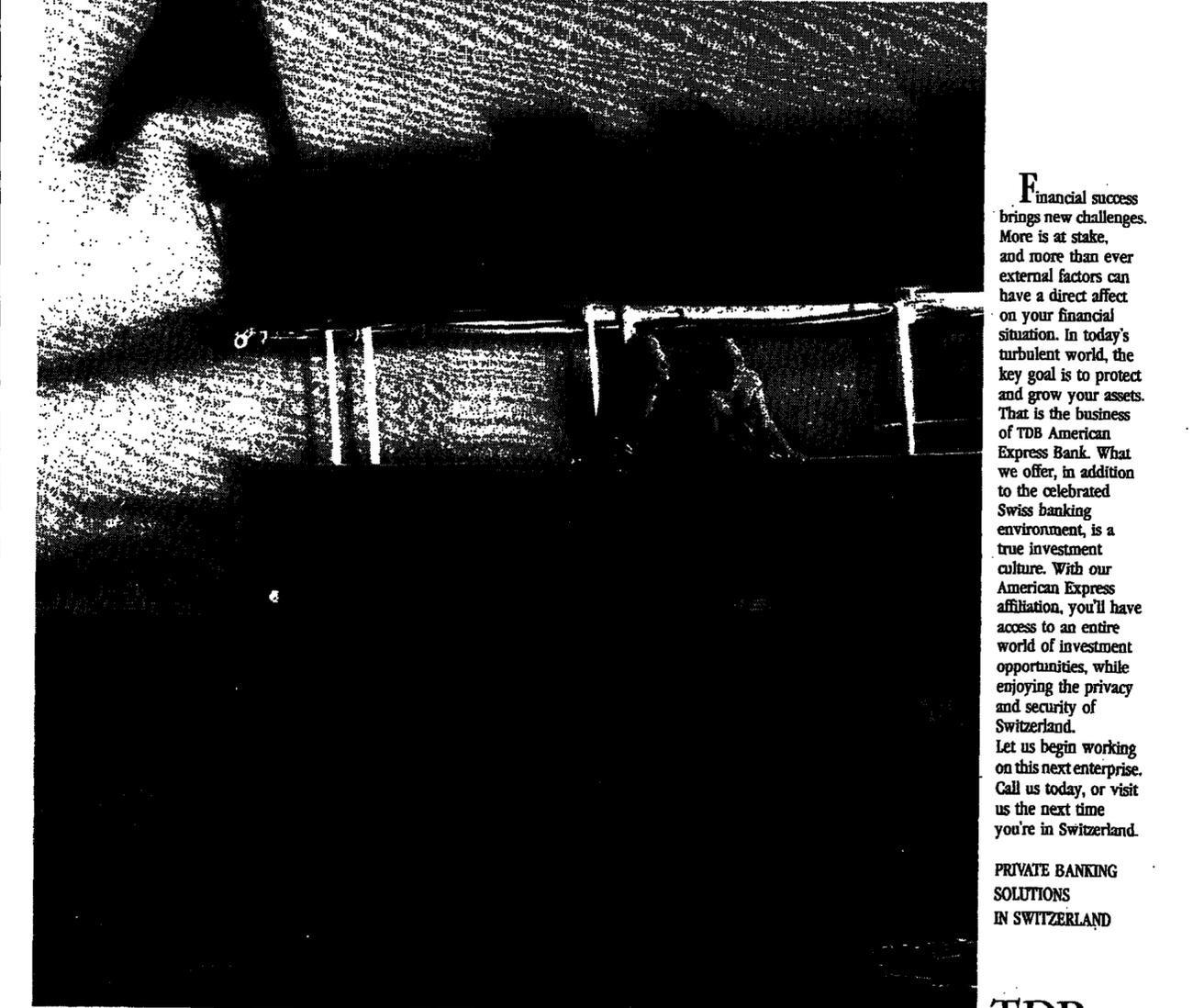
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telegraf.

Gold

Market	Price	Change
London	419.45	+1.20
Paris	419.45	+1.20
Zurich	419.45	+1.20
London	419.45	+1.20
New York	—	—

Source: Reuters.

YOU'VE MADE IT. THE NEXT STEP IS KEEPING IT.



Financial success brings new challenges. More is at stake, and more than ever external factors can have a direct effect on your financial situation. In today's turbulent world, the key goal is to protect and grow your assets. That is the business of TDB American Express Bank. What we offer, in addition to the celebrated Swiss banking environment, is a true investment culture. With our American Express affiliation, you'll have access to an entire world of investment opportunities, while enjoying the privacy and security of Switzerland. Let us begin working on this next enterprise. Call us today, or visit us the next time you're in Switzerland.

PRIVATE BANKING SOLUTIONS IN SWITZERLAND

TDB
AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK

Head office: 96-98 rue du Rhône, Geneva, tel. 022/37 21 11 or 32 65 80. Branch offices: in Zurich, Bahnhofstrasse 20, tel. 01/219 61 11; in Lugano, Via F. Suardi 1, tel. 091/20 28 82; in London, 24 Grafton St., tel. (1) 491 22 11; in Nassau, Beaumont House, Bay Street, Nassau, tel. (353) 41893. In Asia, for private banking information, please contact American Express Bank Ltd. in Hong Kong and Singapore. In North America, for further information, please contact American Express Bank International in New York, Miami, Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, San Francisco and San Diego.

سكنا من الأصل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Soviet-Japanese Car Venture Is Being Discussed

TOKYO—Soviet industry officials have asked Japanese corporations to join in what would be the biggest business venture between the countries since World War II, officials said Thursday. The Soviet officials declined to discuss details of the proposal but said that Japanese press reports on the venture had been essentially correct. A Soviet trade official in Tokyo confirmed that establishment of a joint carmaking venture in the So-

BOND: Sale Would Cut His Debt

(Continued from first page) in its shares, which were unchanged at 2.10 Hong Kong dollars (27 cents), on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. A Bond spokesman said a company statement would be released Friday. "There are one or two ingredients that need to be finalized," he said. He would not elaborate. Bond Corp. International, 66 percent owned by Bond Corp. Holdings, went public in January 1987. Its investments range from telecommunication interests in Chile to Hong Kong properties. The TVB stake cost the company more than \$200 million. (AFP, Reuters)

Daimler Chief Urges Tight-Knit EC Arms Industry

By Ferdinand Protzman International Herald Tribune PARIS—Western Europe must pursue a strategy of industrial restructuring, including closer cooperation between military and aerospace concerns, to remain competitive and close the technology gap with the United States and Japan, Daimler-Benz AG's managing board chairman, said. In a speech delivered Wednesday evening in the French Senate, Mr. Reuter said the creation of the single, ironclad market planned by the European Community for 1992 could provide the impetus for such an adjustment of Europe's industrial structure. "The idea of Europe is historically ripe," Mr. Reuter said. "Nothing is stronger than an idea whose time has come." The chairman of West Germany's largest industrial concern also defended his company's plans to acquire 30 percent of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, the nation's largest aerospace and military group. The agreement on the union of Daimler and MBB will be reached by the end of the year, Mr. Reuter said, although he cautioned that it could not definitively be said whether the deal would actually transpire. But he said he was confident that Daimler would acquire the MBB stake and receive approval from regulatory authorities. Mr. Reuter said years of hard work would follow before the companies grouped under Daimler's leadership "can play in the top league of the international aerospace industry." "Even then it can only be dealt with as a first step in the direction of creating in Europe a globally competitive aerospace industry," he added. "Therefore we will continue to intensify our talks with the admirably productive French companies." In 1987, Daimler acquired a 5 percent stake in MIRA SA, a French military technology and electronics group. While economic growth in most West European nations has improved considerably in recent years, technological development and office automation has lagged behind the United States and Japan, Mr. Reuter said. In Europe itself, Mr. Reuter said, "we must simply take the consequences that we already are creating some much too expensive double and triple developments. Three fighter planes, three 60- to 70-seat passenger aircraft, and two anti-tank helicopters are being developed at the moment in Europe. This is economically grotesque." By acquiring the stake in MBB and insisting on management control of the company, Daimler is poised to become West Germany's largest aerospace-military concern, as well as one of the largest in Western Europe. Some critics contend that the move will create an overly powerful military-industrial complex. Mr. Reuter downplayed that notion, saying that acquiring control of MBB would simply put Daimler on par with French and British conglomerates. "Even with MBB we would have only about 15 percent of all European defense contracts and about 20 to 25 percent of all European aerospace contracts," Mr. Reuter said. "There are other concerns in Europe active in these areas that have the same size." West Germany's military-related industry consists of nearly 1,000 companies, employing about 300,000 workers, with sales of 20 billion DM (\$11.6 billion). With export sales restricted under West German law, the companies produce mainly for West Germany's armed forces. For years, the largest company in the industry has been MBB. The Munich-based company had group sales of 6.1 billion DM in 1987, with military contracts accounting for 3.5 billion of that total. The company is also the West German partner in Airbus Industrie, through its subsidiary Deutsche Airbus GmbH. But Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government cleared the way on Nov. 8, when it approved 4.3 billion DM in fresh, conditional subsidies for the Airbus program, designed to insulate Daimler from any exchange-rate losses incurred by Airbus until the year 2000.

BOEING: On a Wing, Airline Maker Struggles to Keep Up With Its Sales

(Continued from first page) Some managers and workers contend, for example, that the flood of orders has forced Boeing to hire inexperienced workers. The result, they say, is a drop in quality and a slowing of the assembly line. As a result, some of Boeing's deliveries are late. The company is behind schedule on about 20 747-400s, said Dean D. Thornton, president of Boeing Commercial Airplane Co., the unit that builds the airliners. The suppliers are also having trouble keeping up the pace, which further slows production and disrupts the assembly line. "Our production capability is constrained," Mr. Thornton said, adding that if a wing, tail, engine or other part is missing, a plane might not move ahead on the assembly line and all of those behind would be slowed or halted. There is yet another obstacle: As on automobiles, a lot of options are available, and these also slow production, Mr. Thornton said. "The customer selects a certain configuration," he said. "He hasn't changed the wings, but he sure as heck moves the lavatories and the galley around—and that affects the plumbing and the wiring and the floor beams." The company is worried about manufacturing inefficiencies caused by the slowdowns. There have been some well-publicized complaints from some customers, notably Japan Airlines and British Airways, about quality. The problems, Mr. Thornton said, have included such things as the smoothness of the planes' fuselage skin, which resulted from rivets not being precisely flush with the body. Other critics, however, have pointed to more serious problems, including wings that were said to be improperly attached to the fuselage. But Mr. Thornton says that while there have been some quality problems, safety standards have not been compromised. Boeing hopes that its various problems can be sorted out before it starts to speed up production, which is expected to begin soon. Since it introduced the 737 two decades ago, Boeing has received orders for 2,243 of the planes and has delivered 1,624. Production is 14 planes a month, which will be increased to 17 by mid-1990. It has delivered 708 of the 880 747s ordered so far and plans to boost production from four to five a month by mid-1989. There have been 371 orders for the 757, and 197 of them have been delivered. To catch up, the company plans to increase production from the current four to five a month in February, and eventually to seven. On order are 337 767s, of which 242 have been delivered, and Boeing plans to increase production from 3.5 a month to five. And the orders continue to pour in, for many reasons. First, airlines have been making huge profits and are better able to afford new planes than in the past. Their expenditures on aircraft are a relatively small part of their overall outlays, representing only about 9 percent of total operating costs. In addition, Boeing, unlike its principal competitors, McDonnell Douglas Corp. and Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, offers a full line of aircraft in each of the three main types: short-, medium- and long-range. Airport and air traffic congestion are also helping to push sales, especially of larger planes. To relieve problems of overcrowding, the airlines want to fly more people in fewer aircraft. This has caused a surge in sales of the 757, which seats 186 passengers, to replace the 140-seat 747, which usually seats around 450 passengers. The fall of the value of the dollar relative to many other currencies also has helped Boeing. It has produced a significant price reduction for foreign airlines, which already own more than half of the world's airliners. John A. Modzelewski, who follows Boeing at the PaineWebber brokerage in New York, pointed out a number of other reasons for the buying binge. Principally, they involve the cost, safety and environmental advantages of new airplanes: savings on fuel and maintenance, quieter engines, assured structural integrity. Though it might sound as if its wealth of orders has fallen easily into Boeing's lap, that is not the case. The company has had to compete heavily for orders. Boeing says that Airbus Industrie is particularly formidable because it is subsidized by its owners and is operating at a loss.

Table with columns for International Funds, November 24, 1988. Includes sub-sections for Swiss Bank Corp. (Issue Prices), London Metals, Paris Commodities, London Commodities, S&P 100 Index Options, and US Treasuries. Lists various fund names and their corresponding prices.

Table with columns for Floating-Rate Notes, Nov. 26. Includes sub-sections for Dollars, Swiss Franc, Deutsche Marks, Pounds Sterling, and Japanese Yen. Lists various floating rate note offerings and their details.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex: Matthew GREENE at 613395/F for further information.

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd.

DOLLAR: Nations Seek Stability

(Continued from page 1)

leading industrialized nations were willing to cooperate.

"The desire for cooperation has been shown and the market must understand this," he said.

Despite the dollar's decline, which has caused an upsurge in the Deutsche mark, the French franc "has behaved well within the European Monetary System" and its stability is not threatened, he said.

The franc is at the low end of its official fluctuation range against other EMS currencies, especially the Deutsche mark, but Mr. Berégovoy strongly reiterated his refusal to devalue the French currency.

"It is out of the question that we accept a realignment of EMS parities," he said. "The markets must be convinced of that."

A spokesman for the Finance Ministry said the G-7 finance ministers were scheduled to attend a meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington in April.

But he said Mr. Berégovoy had not given a specific timetable for a new G-7 session.

The last G-7 meeting took place at the IMF meeting in West Berlin in late September.

In Bonn, a spokesman for the West German Finance Ministry

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currencies, Bid, Ask, Source: Reuters

confirmed that Mr. Stoltenberg believes that a meeting of the G-7 nations soon after Mr. Bush's inauguration is desirable.

"Mr. Stoltenberg also thinks that a meeting soon after the inauguration is desirable but there is no concrete date yet," the spokesman said.

Economists generally greeted the idea of a G-7 meeting early in Mr. Bush's presidency, but they said Mr. Berégovoy's remarks about the strength of the French currency in the EMS may be more wishful thinking than fact.

"I think the invitation for a G-7 meeting belies Mr. Berégovoy's optimism about there being no pressure on the franc," Mr. Horne said.

"There is already considerable pressure," he said. "It's been hovering at the bottom of its EMS range. If the dollar falls toward 1.63 DM in the weeks ahead, that pressure will grow considerably worse."

The fact that other members of the G-7 are openly calling for a meeting is not unusual in itself, Mr. Wilmot said. But he said it was significant that West Germany and France made what amounts to a joint announcement.

"It looks like they don't much mind putting the screws on the Bush administration," Mr. Wilmot said. "They are telling him if something isn't done there could be big problems."

But even if a really credible, pretty stable debt reduction program is put in, what the markets are demanding—a program that can't be wriggled out of and that runs for several years—is really almost impossible.

"It would involve changing the whole U.S. budgeting procedure and the result might not necessarily be a stable dollar."

In London trading Thursday, the dollar fell to 121.03 yen, a postwar low there, from 121.25 yen Wednesday, and to 1.7145 DM from 1.715.

The U.S. currency also sank to 1.4370 Swiss francs from 1.4404 francs, and to 5.8585 French francs from 5.8625 francs.

The pound held steady at \$1.875.

Trading was quiet because of the closing of U.S. markets for the Thanksgiving Day holiday.

World Stock Markets

Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 24

Large table of stock market data for various countries including Amsterdam, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Frankfurt, Johannesburg, London, Milan, Moscow, New York, Paris, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo, and Zurich.

Paris

Table of stock market data for Paris, including indices like CAC 40 and various sector indices.

Toronto

Table of stock market data for Toronto, including the TSX 300 index and various sector indices.

Taiwan Buys Gold Bullion With Cash

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan is converting its mountain of hard cash into gold and is soon likely to overtake Japan as the world's largest buyer of the metal, according to bullion dealers.

The government, anxious to diversify foreign-exchange holdings of \$73 billion and cut its trade surplus, has been flying in plane loads of the precious metal and stashing it in vaults.

Taiwan imported about 311 tons of gold bars and coins worth about \$4.55 billion in the first 10 months of 1988 against only 40 tons a year earlier, according to Finance Ministry figures.

The Central Bank started buying huge quantities of gold late last year, but announced in July it would halt the purchases after Washington complained that this was an underhanded method of cutting the country's trade surplus.

Supply Drop Boosts Copper Prices

Mining Disruptions in Peru Prompt Widespread Buying

By H.J. Maidenberg

NEW YORK — The buying frenzy that gave copper prices their largest one-day rise on record on New York's Commodity Exchange was prompted by a dramatic reversal of the widespread belief that prices would continue to decline for a long time.

A pound of copper sold Wednesday for a record \$1.60 on the 55-year-old Comex.

The belief that prices were headed down had been buttressed by various computer trading programs that analysts rely on.

But then came reports of clashes in Peru between striking copper miners and police, of disruptions of production in Zambia and Zambia—the world's two largest copper producers—and of a dramatic reduction in supplies of copper in warehouses licensed by the Comex and also in London. All these factors helped set off a wave of buying.

"Despite all the negative computer readings for copper in recent weeks, it seemed that every bullish factor one could think of hit the market," said Bette Rappapoulos, the metals specialist at Prudential-Bache Securities. "This caused a frenzy of buying by the shorts up to the final bell."

Those who had sold copper short in the belief that they would be able to buy it back later at a lower price were stunned when the exchange reported that the amount of copper in licensed warehouses had plunged by 1,896 tons, to only 5,957 tons, as of Tuesday morning.

That is the lowest inventory since 1974, and it may well have declined an additional 1,000 tons Wednesday.

"The simple arithmetic of the situation is this: As of this morning there were roughly 15,000 December copper futures contracts outstanding. Each contract represented 25,000 pounds, or 12.5 tons, of metal. Meanwhile, Comex stocks total less than 5,900 tons," Ms. Rappapoulos said.

Put another way, the inventory covers only about 47.2 of the 15,000 December delivery contracts outstanding Wednesday morning.

While the number of contracts often exceeds the total amount of an underlying commodity, the disparity between Comex copper stocks and December contracts outstanding was enough to scare those who had sold the metal short and are obligated to deliver it.

Ms. Rappapoulos noted that copper stocks at the London Metal Exchange had also been falling.

"The trade estimates that LME copper stocks will probably be down about 10,000 tons by the end of this week," she said. "That will leave the LME with about 56,000 on hand next Monday. With Comex stocks so low, the LME's metal always important, has become even more so."

Prices on the London exchange rose further on Thursday, with standard copper cathodes for immediate delivery gaining \$35 to

close at \$1.825 (\$3.353) per metric ton, Reuters reported.

The Comex is closed Friday, as well as Thursday, for an extended Thanksgiving Day holiday.

The total stocks of both major metals exchanges now stand at the equivalent of about three weeks' global usage.

The price of Comex copper for delivery this month soared 11.30 cents a pound, a record one-day rise, to \$1.601, also a record.

But few November contracts are outstanding, and the market's focus is on the price of the next delivery, for December, which climbed 11.80 cents a pound, to \$1.546.

The previous record for December delivery, \$1.482, was set on Nov. 3. The contract's low, 64.1 cents, was posted on April 23, 1987.

Next Wednesday is the "first notice day" for December delivery. Starting that day, a short seller faces the prospect of a demand for delivery from the buyer, who holds the other side of the contract.

LUXOR INVESTMENT COMPANY Notice of Meeting. Notice is hereby given that the first ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of LUXOR INVESTMENT COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office in Luxembourg, 10A, Boulevard Royal, on: Wednesday 14th December, 1988 at 11 hours.

OBLI - GULDEN Avis aux Actionnaires Convocation. Nous vous prions de bien vouloir assister à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire de OBLI - GULDEN, Société d'investissement à Capital Variable, qui sera tenue au siège social, 10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

FINANCIAL NEWS FROM B.A.T INDUSTRIES. 1,089 MILLION NET PROFIT IN NINE MONTHS. NINE MONTHS RESULTS. PRE-TAX PROFIT £1,089m. EARNINGS PER SHARE 42.31p. Currency fluctuations had little net impact - at constant exchange rates turnover rose 4 per cent and operating profit was up 12 per cent to £1,108 million.

BNP Mortgages Mortgages for high-value UK property. *Special terms for expatriates resident in the UK. Phone Rosemary Yoko 01-380 5214. BNP Mortgages Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Banque Nationale de Paris, one of the world's largest international banks.

حکومت الامم المتحدة

BRITISH HOTELS

Set in handsome grounds and surrounded by mature parkland, The Oaks was built in the early eighteenth century for the son of the first Duke of Marlborough, one of Britain's great aristocratic families. Having undergone various changes over the years, in 1971 it was purchased by a famous European family of hoteliers with the intention of converting it into a luxury hotel. Today, as **The Royal Berkshire Hotel**, it is operated by Hilton International and boasts 65 bedrooms (including six suites) as well as the renowned Stateroom restaurant. Located in Sunninghill, Ascot, it is conveniently situated for both London airports and ideal for outings to Windsor Castle, Ascot Racecourse or the glories of the Berkshire countryside. For the sports enthusiast the hotel boasts its own well-equipped health center with squash courts, sauna and heated indoor Roman-style pool. Outside are tennis courts and two croquet lawns; a short drive away is Smith's Lawn Windsor and the Guards Polo Club, and the avid golfer may well be enticed by the knowledge that three of Britain's most famous golf courses — Sunningdale, Sunningdale and Wentworth — are equally and easily accessible.

Overlooking beautiful Lyme Bay in Torquay, the seaside resort on the sheltered south Devon coastline, **The Overmead Hotel** similarly evokes an era of gracious living. Originally known as the Villa Syracuse, in 1864 it welcomed Grand Duchess Marie of Russia and her entourage, which included Countess Alexandra Tolstoy. More prosaically, in 1900, the villa was used as a convalescent home for soldiers returning from the Boer War. Since 1966 as the **Overmead Hotel**, its original Victorian decor has been lovingly recreated; features such as the beautiful paneled foyer and its mosaic floor have been carefully restored. The dining room, with its corniced ceilings and bay windows, opens onto a verandah overlooking Lyme Bay. The comfortable bedrooms have adjoining bathrooms and also command sweeping views of the glorious coastline. Easily accessible from London by road or rail, Torquay is still a lovely place to take a weekend break from the pressures of City life.

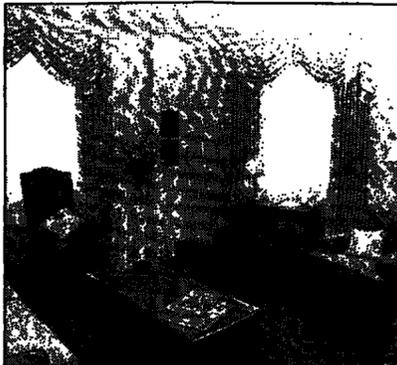
The timeless delight of countryside living is similarly on hand in **The Dorset Square Hotel**, on the edge of Regents Park. Contained in two perfect Regency terraced houses in a peaceful garden square, it is ideally situated for the bustle of the West End shops and theater land, but equally close to the glories of Nash's great Regency terraces and the pastoral splendors of Regents Park. Children are made equally welcome, and enjoy the proximity to Madame Tussaud's, the Planetarium and the wonders of London Zoo.

Designed in the great English country house style, **Dorset Square Hotel** is a vibrant mix of colorful chintzes, with glorious arrays of flowers and welcoming open fires. All the bedrooms have particularly sumptuous grey and white Italian marble bathrooms and each has an individual color scheme and charac-

ter. The reception rooms are full of squashy sofas and snug corners to while away a pleasant hour with a good book, and the newly opened restaurant provides an intimate and restful background for a superb meal. Suites, starting at an eminently reasonable £150 (\$264) per night, are available in a separate building on the other side of the square. The largest of these boasts two double bedrooms, two baths and a glorious reception room with its own grand piano.



The Waldorf's dining room (left); a suite at The Westbury (right).



The Savoy, one hundred years old in 1989, is one of those great British institutions. This legend in its own lifetime, built on the north bank of the Thames, is conveniently located in The Strand between the City and the West End. Recently renovated and remodeled to preserve its original style and splendor, its American Bar remains the established meeting place for the rich and famous, and is still the one place in London where a perfect Martini can always be found.

Similarly, neither the River Restaurant with its evening dance band and panoramic views of the magnificent Thames waterfront, nor the famed Savoy Grill with its yew-paneled room and romantic harpist, will disappoint. Their cuisine is legendary, their service impeccable and their atmosphere unbeatable.

Also in London, **Trusthouse Forte** has achieved an elegant double with **The Westbury** and **The Waldorf**. **The Westbury**, on the corner of Conduit Street and New Bond Street in the heart of London's exclusive Mayfair, is one of the better kept secrets of any capital city. When it opened its doors to the public in the 1950s, it was heralded as the first luxury hotel to be built in London's West End for more than twenty years. Designed by Michael Rosenauer with simple uncluttered lines, its variety of individually designed rooms offer comfort and quiet elegance to the jaded traveler. All the rooms have individually controlled air-conditioning and bathrooms as well as 24-hour room service and cable television. The hotel's famed Polo Restaurant prides itself on delicious French cuisine, notable fish dishes and seasonal changes of menu.

The Waldorf offers comforts of a different style. Its name evokes the famous New York hotel, but the Waldorf in London is essentially English. Set in the heart of London's theaterland, at the bottom of Drury Lane on the Aldwych, it is synonymous with a grander age. While the bedrooms all offer unparalleled comfort and service, it is the public rooms for which the Waldorf is rightly renowned.

The serene, classically decorated Waldorf Restau-

rant overlooks **The Palm Court**, lit with a thousand tiny lights. Attentive staff serve aperitifs while the pre-theater supper menu offers a choice of four different starters, followed by a mouthwatering selection of delicacies. At £13.50 per head, it is a treat within the reach of most.

The **Inter-Continental Hotel Group**, with 100 hotels in 48 countries worldwide, is a major presence in London with five top-class hotels, all synonymous with opulence. The **Inter-Continental** at Hyde Park Corner has one of the most enviable sites in London overlooking Green Park and Buckingham Palace Gardens. **The Mayfair**, **The Britannia**, **The Forum** and **The Portman** are all situated in the heart of the West End and offer boundless comfort with standards of service found only in luxury hotels. Convenient for shopping, theaters, restaurants and the major tourist sights, these five hotels are ideal spots for whiling away a wet, winter's weekend in the lap of luxury. **Inter-Continental** offers unbeatable weekend breaks from £69 per night for two at all their London hotels and at the **Inter-Continental Hotels** in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

In Chiltern Street, a quiet residential area of Victorian dwellings close to Baker Street, **The Blandford Hotel** offers a comfortable option to those who wish to be a short walk from the bustle of Oxford Street and the main shopping area of the West, but do not wish to pay the price of the premier hotels.

In Knightsbridge, which backs on to the primarily residential area of Belgravia, the **Linbar Classic Hotels** Group has achieved something of a coup with its



Christmas lights on Regent Street.

three hotels. **The Executive**, **The Willett** and **The Diplomat** have all been created from private houses, while preserving their period features. **The Executive** possesses a beautiful Wedgwood reception area, with the walls and ceilings of the lobby and elegant Regency staircase covered in delicately worked Wedgwood cameos. The rooms in this comfortably compact hotel are all pleasantly appointed and, in the warm rose-hued parlor, gargantuan breakfasts are served daily.

The Four Seasons Hotel and **Number Eight** also offer comfort and convenience at a reasonable price. While the **Four Seasons** in Gloucester Place is close to the West End, the **Number Eight** in South Kensington is set in a quiet cul-de-sac in the heart of London's museum district. Both are ideally situated for ease of access to road and rail links to the airports and to the exhibition centers of West London.

The Observatory House Hotel in Hornton Street, London W8, was constructed in the late nineteenth century by the same craftsmen who built the nearby Albert Hall. A handsome red brick Victorian building, it stands on the site of an old observatory which was built in 1831. Considerable efforts have been made to preserve the Edwardian interior and this works to great effect. With its discreet and pleasant staff, it recreates the atmosphere of a prosperous turn-of-the-century townhouse.

A further option for the long-term visitor to London is the service apartment, **Huntingdon House**, an elegant block of furnished apartments in Kensington, is perfectly positioned for access to all London's major attractions. The one-, two- or three-bedroom apartments each have a private entrance and offer hotel standards of service and comfort with the added privacy and independence of one's own home.



LINBAR CLASSIC HOTELS
Elegance, privacy and exceptional value in the heart of some of the World's most exclusive and fashionable residential neighbourhoods.

THE WILLETT HOTEL
32 Shaftesbury Avenue, London SW1W 8DJ
Telephone: 01-824 8415
Telex: 926678 Willett G
Facsimile: 01-824 8415

THE DIPLOMAT HOTEL
2 Clarendon Street, Belgravia, London SW1X 8DJ
Telephone: 01-235 1544
Telex: 926679 Diplomat G
Facsimile: 01-235 1544

THE EXECUTIVE HOTEL
57 Port Street, Knightsbridge, London SW1X 0ED
Telephone 01-581 3424 Telex: 941348 Execut G Telex: 01-589 9456

OBSERVATORY HOUSE HOTEL
KENSINGTON
37 Hornton Street • London W8 7NR
Tel: 01-937 6353/01-937 1577 • Fax: 01-9383585.
Tel: 914972 OBSERV G

Single: £39.00 + VAT • Double: £55.00 + VAT
Inclusive of English breakfast.

IN LONDON'S PRIME RESIDENTIAL AND SHOPPING AREA, VERY CLOSE TO EXCELLENT TRANSPORT FACILITIES, ALL ROOMS WITH BATH/SHOWER, TV, TEL., HAIRDRYERS, TEA/COFFEE MAKERS.



Pre-theatre Dinner
in
The Waldorf Restaurant

Ideally situated in the heart of London's theatre land, **The Waldorf Restaurant** welcomes pre-theatre diners. We assure our clients who reserve a table for 6.00 p.m.; that they will have enjoyed an excellent three course meal by 7:15 p.m. leaving plenty of time to reach the theatre before curtain up.

Roast sirloin of Aberdeen Angus beef carved off the bone is Chef Insley's speciality followed by a sumptuous selection of sweets off our unique silver trolley £13.50

available Monday to Saturday
6.00 p.m. - 7.00 p.m. only
Contact Mr. Osman in the Waldorf Restaurant
for reservations on 01 856 2400.

The Waldorf
Aldwych
London
WC2B 4DD

The Westbury
LONDON
A Trusthouse Forte Exclusive Hotel
Sale Saver
Only £99 per person
Stay one night and enjoy a free conference or a free gala dinner
For further information please contact:
Catherine Capps,
Reservations Coordinator,
The Westbury, Bond Street
at Conduit Street, Mayfair,
London W1A 4BJ. Tel: 01-629 7785
Telex: 2678 Fax: 01-495 1163

Number Eight hotel
8 Emperor's Gate, South Kensington,
London SW7 4BH.
Tel: 370 7216. Telex: 92973 GATE G.
Fax: 373 3163.
Elegant bed and breakfast hotel with private facilities and buffet English breakfast. Four mins. walk from Gloucester Road Underground station.
Single from £45.95 + VAT
Double/Twin from £55.95 + VAT
Suite (for 3) from £80.00 + VAT
Extra person £14.95 + VAT

HUNTINGDON HOUSE
An elegant block of furnished apartments situated in Kensington. Positioned for easy access to virtually all of London's finest attractions, **Huntingdon House** provides the perfect combination of the standards and service found in a luxury hotel plus the privacy and independence of one's own home, with all the amenities that you would expect from both.
On your next visit to London make **Huntingdon House** your Kensington home.
286-292 Cromwell Road, London W8S 6BW.
Tel: 01-973-4334/4719/9 01-973-2389/4.
Telex: 2383 Hunting G.

THE BLANDFORD HOTEL
80 CHILTERN STREET
BAKER STREET
LONDON W1
TEL: 01-486 3103
TELEX: 262594 Blandf G
FAX: 01-487 2735
Fully refurbished, ideally located, comfortable London Hotel. Full English breakfast, TV, coffee/tea makers, hairdryers, direct dial phones, complimentary newspapers.
Single Room £39.95 + VAT
Twin Room £49.95 + VAT
One minute Baker Street, Madame Tussauds

Elegant Country Charm - Luxury London Hotel and Magnificent Suites
Telephone: 01-723 7874. 39-40 Dorset Square, London NW1 6QN. Telex: 263964 Dorset G. Fax: 01-724 3328.
Toll free: 1-800-543 41 38.

THE ROYAL BERKSHIRE
A HILTON INTERNATIONAL HOTEL
THE ALTERNATIVE HEATHROW HOTEL.
JUST 20 MINUTES FROM HEATHROW
THE EARLY MORNING FLIGHT IS PREPARING FOR TAKE OFF
At The Royal Berkshire, the dawn chatters are birds not Boings. Combining the elegance of an earlier age with every modern convenience, we offer all the business traveler could need - including peace and quiet.

OF COURSE YOU COULD GO SOMEWHERE ORDINARY
but... Heads of State don't stay in ordinary hotels, nor do Tycoons or Celebrities. Ordinary hotels don't inspire songs and books, plays and films.
If you want the right address in London, reserve now. Like London itself, **The Savoy** is always in season - there's no where quite like it.

THE SAVOY
LONDON

For further details, contact The Savoy, The Strand, London WC2R 0EU. Telex: 93080 Savoy G. Fax: 2624. A member of The Inter-Continental Hotel Group.

LONDON INTER-CONTINENTAL STYLE
A SELECTION OF WEEKEND BREAKS FROM
£69
PER NIGHT FOR TWO

Celebrating an anniversary or someone's birthday or simply treating yourself to a leisure weekend? What better way to enjoy a break in London than in style at one of our luxurious Inter-Continental hotels.

The Inter-Continental
The May Fair Inter-Continental
The Britannia Inter-Continental
The Portman Inter-Continental
The Forum

For reservations or further information please call:
(0345) 581 444
outside London (at the cost of a local call)
(01) 741 9000
London
or telephone your local travel agent.

INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS AGAIN AND AGAIN.

سكرا من الاصل

WEEKEND

- When Cars Are Stars
- Japanese Movies
- Arts Calendar

International Herald Tribune

City Ballet At 40

Preserving the High Standards Of Balanchine

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — George Balanchine is dead. Any appraisal of the New York City Ballet on its 40th anniversary must begin with this fact and its finality. As the City Ballet prepares to celebrate its first four decades, the question of its future direction becomes as important as its contribution to the past.

The truth — for many, so hard to face — is that five years after Balanchine's death the City Ballet is no longer Balanchine's company. Young dancers who never knew the troupe's founding choreographer have begun to fill the ranks and, if schooled in the style of his ballets, they are also affected by the new choreography they dance.

While maintaining his repertory and paying allegiance to his moral and stylistic inspiration, Balanchine's successors are justifiably determined not to look only to the past. The troupe they direct remains a preeminent model of contemporary classicism.

THE company established by Balanchine and Lincoln Kirstein opened a new season Tuesday at the New York State Theater by "re-creating" the first program that marked its beginning. On Oct. 11, 1948, at the City Center of Music and Drama, the young creative troupe presented three Balanchine ballets that were seen Tuesday in the same order: "Concerto Barocco," "Orpheus" and "Symphony in C."

No straight line has charted the course of the company's history. Obviously, the City Ballet of today — Kirstein is general director, Peter Martins and Jerome Robbins jointly are artistic directors — is not the same troupe that existed 40 years ago or even at Balanchine's death on April 30, 1983.

For the first time, the City Ballet seems to be emerging from a state of transition, albeit one masked by an aesthetic continuity stemming from Balanchine's especially strong legacy. As the Danish-born Martins (clearly no New York native) puts it, "It's as if you're in the Holland Tunnel with the windows closed and all you want to see is



Peter Martins overseeing the company: "We have gone through what seemed an endless tunnel."

New Jersey. All of a sudden, it's there. We have gone through what seemed an endless tunnel."

Whether the City Ballet has arrived at any fixed destination is open to debate. Unlike Mikhail Baryshnikov, whose first seven years as director of American Ballet Theater were filled with turmoil, including dismissals and departures of major dancers, Robbins and Martins have had a relatively smooth ride.

Unlike Balanchine, they have not been publicly criticized by their own ballerinas, as Balanchine was when Suzanne Farrell left the company in 1969 because she felt the choreographer had been unfair to her husband, Paul Mejia. Earlier, Balanchine's former wife, Maria Tallchief, had announced that, while she did not mind being

listed alphabetically, she did object to being treated alphabetically within the troupe.

The company is not immune, however, to what Kirstein calls "intermission omniscience, that is, gossip and preference," which he defines as "the negative influence of self-appointed keepers of the flame."

Amid the speculations of balletomanes, nonetheless, there are legitimate questions. For some, the company is standing still, which usually translates as a dislike for the ballets of the two choreographers Balanchine favored most within the company: Robbins and Martins. For others, the change is too sharp, leading to claims that the Balanchine ballets are not danced as they once were. The truth is that the company, suffering no major defections, has

rolled onstage with machine-like efficiency, thrusting forward a new generation of dancers that looks as excellent as it is uniform.

If there is one major criticism to be made it is that more attention has been paid to keeping up this uniformly high level than to sipping out new individuals as the principals of the future. Certainly, the company has been affected by the fact that one of the greatest choreographers of all time is no longer pouring new ballets into its repertory.

At the same time, the Balanchine ballets that still make up City Ballet's profile continue to define the high standards that enable the company. Some what unfairly, these same standards imply that Balanchine's successors will always be compared

to him. The company still boasts one of the 20th century's major choreographers in Robbins.

And while Martins — the best of the neo-Balanchine choreographers — will probably rank higher in reputation than is now apparent, his contribution lies also in his superior knowledge of classical technique. The level of classical dancing can only rise by feeding dancers new works in that idiom or by teaching its encyclopedic range and fine points.

Martins is, above all, conversant with Balanchine's modernization of classical technique. Watch Martins demonstrate a simple classroom step known as *tendu*, in which a foot brushes forward on the floor

Continued on page 15

Leacock Returns to the Home of Cinema Vérité

by Mike Zwerin

PARIS — It's more a new incarnation than a change of address. Ricky Leacock has switched from Boston to Paris, from teaching to learning, from film to tape, from alcohol to Alcoholics Anonymous and from Richard to Ricky. Watch Ricky shoot from a Parisian rooftop with his tiny camera like a 67-year-old boy with a new toy.

He made his first documentary film, about his father's banana plantation in the Canary Islands, in 1935 at the age of 13. Although he is British by birth and has worked mostly in the United States, the style of filmmaking he put into feature-length practice became known by the French name *Cinema Vérité*.

On leave from his post as head of the Department of Film he founded at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1969, he has come to Paris to work for the first time. "We worked in the States but the interest was always here," he said. "It was so exciting here in the '60s. Godard and I used to have wonderful fights," he recalled, referring to the director Jean-Luc Godard.

"It was an explosion. Our work was considered important. It was discussed in the media. Even when people disagreed with what we were doing it was wonderful. I love the French because they feel that if you agree there's no point in having lunch. There is a certain joy in disagreement here that is productive."

Educated in British secondary schools, Leacock graduated from Harvard with a degree in physics. He was a combat photographer in the U.S. Army during World War II. In 1946, he worked as a cameraman on "Louisiana Story," a film by the documen-

tary pioneer Robert Flaherty, a key figure in the early development of the form that the Soviet filmmaker Dziga Vertov called *Kino Pravda* in the '20s and that was translated into *Cinema Vérité* by the historian Georges Sadoul in 1948. Inadequate technology made Vertov's desire to "combine struggle with cinematic depiction in the struggle to reveal truth . . . to decipher reality" impossible until the '60s, when Leacock and younger men like D.A. Penne-

I'm no longer interested in big projects. I want to shoot something without worrying whether it's important or not.

baker, Albert Maysles, Frederick Wiseman and a few others developed lighter, more mobile, sensitive and silent 16mm cameras and quality wireless sound synchronization.

They made it possible for a 16mm motion picture camera to serve as, in Leacock's words, a "journalist's notepad." It was possible to take the camera to the story — without tripods, cables or heavy lights — rather than the other way around, to make feature-length films about real people in uncontrolled situations without written dialogue, direction, story line or recreated events.

Cinema Vérité dealt with what Vertov called "a different kind of truth." It opened the way for the "new journalism" of writers

like Tom Wolfe and Hunter S. Thompson; for the Living Theatre, the films of Andy Warhol, Godard, Jonas Mekas, John Cassavetes and others who were searching for more spontaneity.

The instinct of the cameraman — who in fact assumes directorial responsibility — is essential in *Cinema Vérité*, which later came to be called *Direct Cinema*. There will only be one take. There is an obvious parallel with jazz, where the improvising instrumentalist becomes the composer. Some elements of *Direct Cinema* were incorporated into commercial filmmaking. For a shot of "realism," a publicity spot will include an unsteady hand-held effect, which engages Leacock. "In the old days," he said, "we were doing our darndest to hold that heavy 16mm camera steady. It wasn't easy. It took a lot of practice. Now they deliberately make it unsteady. Why do they have to dehumanize everything?"

One premise behind both the form and content of *Cinema Vérité* was sociological, to democratize filmmaking, to allow more people to make films. The fact that Leacock's pictures were financed by large corporations is amazing given his political past. "I used to be what is referred to in America as a 'card-carrying Communist,' although I don't recall ever having a card," he said. "Not that it's an obsession or anything, but now I wonder how I could have been so wrong. Never mind, I was a serious Marxist." It is also amazing given the aleatoric nature of the form, which involves throwing out the game plan in the middle of the game.

But "Harvard impresses a lot of people," he said, and much of the credit goes to Leacock's associate Robert Drew, who also

Continued on page 14



Ricky Leacock: Putting Paris on tape.

The Mean Streets of Chandler's Los Angeles

by Joseph Fitchett

RAYMOND CHANDLER'S novels, propelling private eye Philip Marlowe down mean streets in 1940s Los Angeles, etched the city's image on the world's imagination.

Chandler, who arrived in Los Angeles in 1913 after being educated in England, had a lifelong love-hate affair with the city. "We've got the flash restaurants and night clubs . . . the raffish of a big hard-boiled city with no more personality than a paper cup. . . . Real cities have something else, some individual bony structure under the muck. Los Angeles has Hollywood," he wrote in "The Little Sister."

In the nearly 50 years since his first book appeared, Chandler's city has fascinated and haunted readers in many languages as

a moral vision of a city promising paradise but delivering corruption.

Chandler's half-real, half-phantom geography teases visitors to the city, which is offhandedly marking the centennial of the writer's birth. Until Jan. 15, the University of California at Los Angeles, which has most of Chandler's papers, offers a small show of memorabilia, including pulp magazines that carried his early short stories.

The special feel of Los Angeles has been consistently betrayed into American urban anonymity in numerous movies made from Chandler's books, including the best-known, "The Big Sleep," directed by Howard Hawks in 1942, written by William Faulkner and starring Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall. But the footsteps of Chandler's hero, moving compulsively "down these mean streets . . . in search of

a hidden truth" still echo through modern literature.

Chandler's gritty city can still suddenly come into focus in brief vignettes in Los Angeles today. A long tile corridor is lined with pebble-glass doors announcing in black lettering on their panes the services of lawyers and doctors and the occasional private detective. The Rex restaurant has an Art Deco decor evoking the flamboyant splendor of the gambling ship anchored offshore from Santa Monica, the model for Chandler's corrupt oceanside locality, Bay City. Or the "Spanish Colonial" mansions, set among manicured trees and exotic flowers in Beverly Hills, that offered Chandler his images of respectable facades concealing hot-house decay.

Visitors interested in retracing Marlowe's capers can procure the Raymond

Chandler Mystery Map of Los Angeles, a gaudy little item whose appearance parodies the lurid jackets of his mystery stories. The map, produced by Aaron Silverman and Molly Maguire and sold for \$4.95, pinpoints specific addresses (or reasonable approximations) of Chandler's fictional settings. The authors say that they have sold more than 10,000 maps, including lots to Italians and Japanese. More informative is "Raymond Chandler's Los Angeles," a \$25 book by Elizabeth Ward and Alain Silver.

Chandler set readers right about some directions the city has taken since. Its monotonous, smog-afflicted weather gets only worse. A famous passage, from his story "Red Wind," described the dry winds that blast the city in autumn. "There was a desert wind blowing that night. It was one of those hot dry Santa Anas that come

down through the mountain passes and curl your hair and make your nerves jump and your skin itch. On nights like that every booze party ends in a fight. Meek little wives feel the edge of the carving knife and study their husbands' necks."

Another Angeleno hallmark is traffic jams. Increasingly, they seem to turn the system of freeways into a 650-mile gridlock. By the time the first one was built, Chandler had been writing detective stories for eight years, since being fired, at 44, from his oil-company executive job for drinking and secretary-chasing. His first book, "The Big Sleep," published in 1939 to immediate success, established Marlowe, whose colorful wisecracks — "he looked about as inconspicuous as a tarantula on a

Continued on page 14

CRITICS' CHOICE

MILAN

Rossini Opens La Scala

■ Rossini dominates the opening weeks of the season of the Teatro alla Scala, with a new production of "William Tell" the composer's final stage work, scheduled for opening night Dec. 7. Riccardo Muti conducts and the staging will be by Luca Ronconi. The cast will have Giorgio Zancanaro in the title role, with the tenor Chris Merritt as Arnold and Lella Cuberli and Cheryl Studer alternating as Mathilde. On Dec. 22, the composer's rarely performed "L'occasione fa il ladro" enters the repertory in a production mounted for the Rossini Festival of Pesaro by the late Jean-Pierre Ponnelle.

The Future of Cities

■ "World Cities and the Future of the Metropolis" is the ambitious title of the revised Triennale, the 17th edition and the first in 20 years, at the Palazzo dell'Arte until Dec. 18. Included are photographic exhibitions, films, graphics, design and art relating to urban life. Fifteen countries, plus the European Community and the United Nations are sponsoring exhibitions. The UN Development Program's audio-visual display, "The Urban Foot: Architects of Tomorrow's Cities," presents "people-oriented" approaches to housing and urban problems it has employed in the Third World.

LONDON/PARIS

Elliott Carter at 80

■ Among celebrations of the 80th birthday of the American composer Elliott Carter are concerts Dec. 12 and 13 in London's South Bank Centre. Pierre Boulez conducts the Ensemble InterContemporain on the 12th in a program including Carter's Oboe Concerto, while the Arditi Quartet plays his "Pentode" and String Quartet No. 4, then the next day adds the first three quartets. On Dec. 19 at the Théâtre Renaud-Barrault in Paris, Boulez conducts an all-Carter program.

LAUSANNE

Béjart at Home

■ Béjart Ballet Lausanne will be at its home base from Dec. 5 to 18 with three programs of choreographies by Maurice Béjart. Dec. 5 to 8 at the Palais de Beaulieu features the European premiere of "Fiat," set to songs by Edith Piaf; Dec. 10 to 13 brings a new work set to music by Mahler, as well as the recent "Château-Mistime-Péron." Dec. 15 to 18 is a revival of the full-length "Maux on la Métamorphose des Dieux."

WIESBADEN

A Millennium of Russian Art

■ The Wiesbaden Museum is the final stop, after Moscow and Schleswig, for the exhibition "1,000 Years of Russian Art," a show of 452 works, the majority sacred art, staged to commemorate the millennium of Russian Orthodox Christianity. The oldest of the works on view are from Kievan Russia, whose ruler Vladimir I became Russia's first Christian ruler. The show's centerpiece is the display of 160 icons dating from the 13th to the 20th centuries. (Shown is an image of St. Nicholas, circa 1300, from Novgorod.) Also on view are 160 objects by medieval goldsmiths, frescoes, staves and illuminated books. The exhibits have been gathered from 16 Soviet museums including the Hermitage, the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow and the collection of St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev. The show, until Jan. 29, stresses the community of Russian art, as illustrated by traditional motifs in the 18th- to 20th-century paintings, including works by Kandinsky, Malevich and other 20th-century artists.

سكزانت الأصل

WEEKEND

Modern Japan's Heart of Darkness

by Vincent Canby

TOKYO — Throughout Mitsu Yanagimachi's "Fire Festival" ("Himatsuri"), one of the finest films to be made here in recent years, there recurs a series of images that are initially funny but which, as the film progresses, become increasingly disturbing.

Kimiko, a prostitute at the end of her prime, has returned to the small fishing village where she grew up. She's broke and at her wit's end but unflinchingly cheerful as she goes about her bawdy business. When she's all dolled up in short, tight-fitting dresses and spiky high heels, she strides. When she puts on a traditional kimono, with the obi tied in the back, she takes smaller, ladylike steps.

Whatever she's wearing, however, Kimiko can't help but sashay, sometimes more broadly than others. Underneath the frequently hoisted or removed clothing, she is the same desperate woman. Only the fashions change.

The story of Kimiko is not the main concern of "Fire Festival," but it reinforces the enormous power of a movie that, above all else, is about the shifting, contradictory impulses shaping contemporary Japan.

More than the films being made in any other country today, Japanese films illustrate what's happening in their land of origin, but then Japan's growing influence as a great economic power is so apparent that only a mountain hermit could remain untouched.

It's evident in every aspect of Japanese life and in particular in the content of their movies. These come in all sizes, shapes and degrees of awareness: sophisticated satires whose subject is social change itself; poetic, quintessentially Japanese dramas in which ancient Shinto and Buddhist beliefs are tested against the demands of the new society; and cheap, violence-laden exploitation pictures, exemplified by what are called the "betop high school" movies, which glamorize the lives of brainless youth on the rampage.

EXCEPT for the work of Akira Kurosawa, Japanese films have never found a consistently wide audience in America. The classics of Kenji Mizoguchi, Yasujiro Ozu and Mito Naito are more often honored in museums than in commercial theaters.

Of the films of contemporary Japanese directors, only those of the satirist Juzo Itami have received something approximating the kind of commercial release that highly praised French or Italian films receive. And of Itami's films,

only one, "Tampopo," was an unqualified commercial hit.

The question that Japanese movie people most frequently ask the American visitor is why Japanese films aren't more successful in the United States. There's no easy answer, since the very particularity of Japanese movies is what the small but faithful group of American moviegoers admire most.

Now it seems that the "Japaneseness" of Japanese movies, which is their glory, might also be subjected to the same sort of pressures that have drastically altered everything else in this country, from the Tokyo skyline to Japanese tourism.

Since the Meiji Restoration 120 years ago and the subsequent opening of Japan to outside influences, the Japanese have had their share of cultural shocks, none greater than the physical devastation wreaked during the closing days of World War II, followed by military defeat and the Allied occupation. Yet the changes taking place in Japan today, though far more pleasant, are no less profound and disorienting, and the resulting uncertainty is the concern common to all of the more serious new Japanese films.

Representing Japan at the Hawaii International Film Festival next week will be "So What" by Naoto Yamakawa, whose earlier film, the neo-Godardian "New

Morning of Billy the Kid," marked him as one of the more promising of the younger new directors.

One of the film's principal locations is a roadhouse called the Norson Welles (sic), frequented by the film's four protagonists, high school pals who are trying to form a rock band. The Norson Welles stands near a small town so far from Tokyo that the young heroes feel as if they are in Siberia or, possibly, Alaska, which is a little bit farther away.

Hiroshi, the ringleader, and his friends hang out at the roadhouse after school, drinking beer and talking about the future. The walls are hung with photographs of John Lennon, Jimi Hendrix and other idols who, one boy says with respect, "died for their music." Except for their music, the pals are as aimless as their somewhat older counterparts in Fellini's "I Vitelloni."

THE boys lack for nothing in the way of middle-class comforts. Most of the time, they practice in a barn owned by an old farmer who regards their electronically amplified music with baffled resignation, but the cows keep interrupting rehearsals. "If you don't have money," says one of Hiroshi's pals, "you don't have anything."

Somebody suddenly has an in-

spiration: "Hey, why don't we give a concert!" They do, but the results, while not exactly tragic, do not lead up to a Mickey Rooney-Judy Garland, "Babes in Arms" triumph. The film's ending is muted, much like that of "I Vitelloni."

"So What" is certainly not a silly film. It's not a betop high school movie, but it seems caught halfway between its genuinely Japanese concerns and a style that could be American or French or Italian, just about anything. Except for the language and the actors, it would appear to be stateless.

Stateless is absolutely the last word one would ever use about Yanagimachi's "Fire Festival," which was shown at the 1985 New York Film Festival and which seems to have had as much trouble finding an audience in Japan as it did in the United States.

This eerie, complex film represents the kind of splendid Japanese work that may be in as much need of support and protection these days as its spectacular southern Honshu landscapes. Though environmental protection could be said to be one of the movie's concerns, it is chiefly interested in Japan's amishic heritage that, as Shintoism, has survived from prehistory to this present age of remarkable transitions.

Yanagimachi's screenplay takes as its inspiration the bare bones of



Mitsu Yanagimachi's "Fire Festival" has the blunt power of Greek tragedy.

a true story reported in the newspaper in 1980. An otherwise unremarkable man, living in a small village in southwestern Honshu, murdered the members of his family and then committed suicide for reasons never made clear.

As the director-writer imagines the tale, the man is Tatsuo, a robust lumberman, a decent family man

and good-humored, guiltless womanizer who lives in a seaside village about to be developed into a fancy resort. In the course of a series of mysterious epiphanies, in the mountains where he chops trees and at sea where he fishes at night, Tatsuo finds himself in the thrall of the landscape whose gods and demons he has been challenging all his life. Urged by the members of his family to sell out to the developers of the new resort, Tatsuo calmly selects an alternate course.

"Fire Festival" has much of the blunt power of Greek tragedy. Though the landscapes are beautiful, they are not mere scenery. They

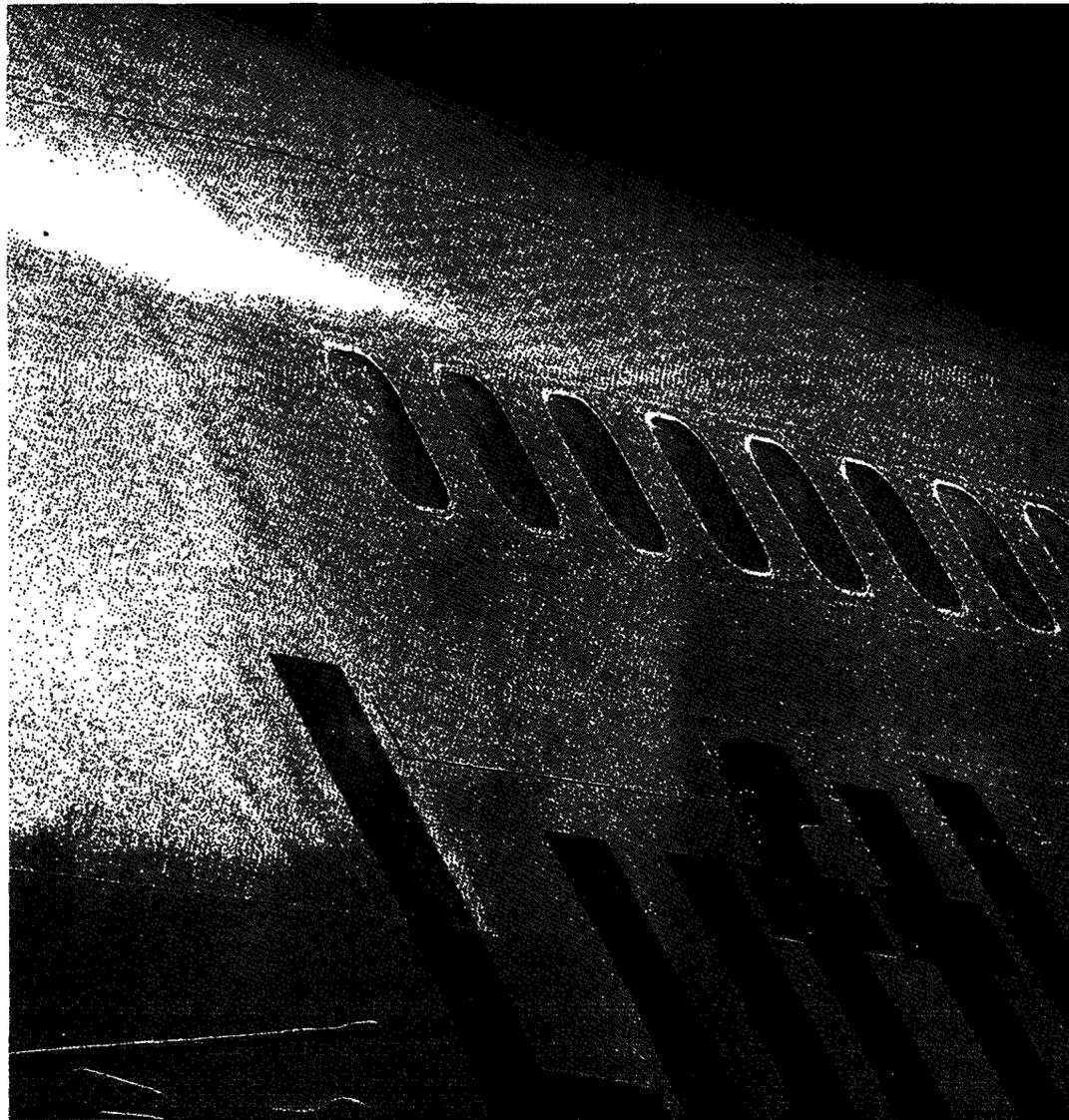
are the world according to Tatsuo. Tatsuo doesn't fight change. By embracing change in his manner, he affirms his identification with nature.

"Fire Festival" is not a film that could have come from any other culture, in any other time. As with many of the best Japanese films of the past, the foreigner can't possibly comprehend all of the various levels of "Fire Festival" without program notes. Who wants program notes? I do, at least when the film is of the eccentric richness of "Fire Festival."

© 1988 The New York Times

"I'll not only be flying Lufthansa, I'm going to buy some of their stocks."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



 **Lufthansa**

Leacock Continued from page 13

went to Harvard. Drew was a former picture editor and reporter for Life Magazine who wanted to apply the techniques of Life-style photojournalism to motion pictures. His dream, said Leacock, was "to make big network programs like a Robert Capa photograph. But once everything becomes that organized and expensive it usually gets clumsy and manages to kill itself. We had a lot of fun despite our differences, but Robert's dream was in a sense my nightmare."

"Primary," about the 1960 Wisconsin Democratic primary between Hubert H. Humphrey and John F. Kennedy (Leacock is sure the Harvard connection helped get Kennedy's approval), one of his best-known films, is considered a breakthrough. "For the first time," Leacock said, "we were able to walk in and out of buildings, up and down stairs, film in taxis, all over the place, and get synchronous sound." But the breakthrough was more than technical, it was one of the first times that television played a role in forming the "image" of a presidential candidate. Leacock shot two of the scenes alone, without any technical assistance.

Leacock is in the back seat of the car shooting with an amateur camera as Humphrey talks about the countryside and the weather. "I'm sure he forgot who I was," he recalled. "He probably thought I was somebody's uncle." It is a rainy day and the windshield wipers emphasize the candidate's robotic cadence. Leacock remembered: "All of us working on the film went into it as sort of knee-jerk liberals. We appreciated Humphrey's voting record and what we probably thought about Kennedy was that he was too rich and his father was a fascist. But Humphrey turned out to be a pompous bore, every time he opened his mouth he put his foot in it."

Kennedy is in his hotel room on election eve. Leacock had concealed a microphone in the ashtray, and another microphone attached to the camera caught room ambience. Leacock "got lost in a big easy chair in a corner. The camera was in my lap. I was shooting from the hip you might say. I'm sure he had absolutely no idea I was filming." Kennedy's charm and intelligence were obvious throughout the film (Leacock swears to objective editing).

In answer to the question, "Does the presence of the camera change the events it is filming?" Leacock replied: "Not if the subjects are more interested in what they are doing than the fact that you're filming them. I once did a Cinema Verité commercial for a British tea company. We were shooting in the house of a woman who had five children. She was getting them off to school, combing their hair, making tea, wiping their faces, making sure they had handkerchiefs. It was bedlam, it was wonderful, I was filming my heart away. As the last child went out the door, she turned to me and said: 'Now, Mr. Leacock, what can I do for you?' The answer was: 'Nothing.'"

After founding the Department of Film at MIT, he researched the modification of Super 8 film cameras, "to make them do very sophisticated things. I was thinking of Third World countries. Super 8 cameras and film were mass produced and therefore cheaper. I had the right idea at the wrong time, because video was beginning to take over."

"With video all my dreams have come true. Instead of spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to make a portrait of Stravinsky, which I've done, I can do everything I want for something like \$8 for a one-and-a-half-hour tape. And there's nothing wrong with the quality. But it's terrible. I have no more excuses. I can't even blame those stupid producers any more."

"I'm no longer interested in big projects," he said of the series of experimental programs he is working on for "Oceaniques" on the French third channel. "I want to shoot something without worrying whether it's important or not. And it's so easy on tape, the camera is so tiny. In a sense I'm learning how to make films all over again. I want to learn what happens if you just shoot something because you like the way it looks. I'm not interested in being 'serious.' I'd like to avoid professional journalism. The word 'professional' has come to have bad connotations. And yet I don't want to compare what I'm doing to home movies because that also has bad connotations. I don't really know what the hell I'm doing, which is a good sign."

Chandler Continued from page 13

slice of angel food"—were not tough guy slang but Chandler's poetic contrivance.

In tune with America's romance with cars, Marlowe inevitably retreats to his Oldsmobile convertible in moments of stress. These days no one would dream of pleasure-cruising by car from Hollywood to Venice to Malibu. The dream of a car city has curdled with excess.

Chandler also sometimes worked as a screenwriter. He helped write Alfred Hitchcock's "Strangers on a Train" (1951), adapted from Patricia Highsmith's book. It was an unhappy assignment for Chandler, a shy man who perfected his own prose with the idealistic passion that critics have detected beneath Marlowe's hard-boiled patter.

The studios have gone now. Money and power in tinsel-town these days come from television. Big new money in Los Angeles, dwarfing even entertainment exports to middle America, comes from the Pacific, which sends rich immigrants and trade. The streets are changing their feel as the city's ethnic fabric becomes increasingly Asian and Central American.

Celebrated restaurants—the modernistic Spago's or the traditional Polo Lounge in the Beverly Hills Hotel—still offer scenes described by Chandler in the Polo

Lounge of "sharpies selling each other pieces of 20th Century-Fox, using double arm gestures instead of money. They had a telephone on the table between them and every two or three minutes they would play the match game to see who called Zanuck with a hot idea." Today's generation of deal-makers tends to be a lot noisier.

The trendy restaurants are still serving "food that would poison a toad." But the new scenes are ethnic, and the city's best cooking is the superb Mexican food at Sabrosa, in one of the last ungenial bungalows in Venice.

After World War II, Chandler's earnings enabled him to move south to La Jolla. In a Victorian house on the cliffs over the sea, he wrote his last fully imagined novel, "The Long Goodbye." The next year, 1954, his wife, Cissy, died. Depressed and lonely, Chandler sought solace in London, where he was seen as a major American writer. Drinking heavily, he returned to La Jolla to write "Playback," the last and weakest of his seven books.

Writing his publisher shortly before he died in 1959, Chandler said: "I know what's the matter with my writing and not writing. I've lost any affinity for my background." Los Angeles was not Chandler's city any longer.

صكزا من الاصل

WEEKEND

City Ballet

Continued from page 13

and then snaps back in front of the other. If most ballet dancers brush that foot front and back evenly, Martins will insist, Balanchine-style, on a more vivid accent and make the front foot shoot forward. This *rendu* is energized, the hallmark of City Ballet dancing.

The tully sheet, in the post-Balanchine era is easy to draw up. The Balanchine style, the company's signature and legacy, has been preserved.

The standard of dancing, already brilliant, has been maintained and, in the male ensemble, even bettered. Dominant Wozzeck and Jeffrey Edwards are prime examples. On the other hand, the senior ballerinas do not seem challenged from the ranks. Patricia McBride, Merrill Ashley, Kyra Nichols, Heather Watts, Maria Calegari, Dazci Kistler and, until her recent hip operation, Farrell, have been highly visible.

Paradoxically, it may have been Martins's initial impulse to give too many inexperienced corps members a chance at solo roles in Balanchine ballets that has kept any from developing further. Spread thin, much of this talent was not groomed or coached. In his own ballets, however, Martins's has prominently featured Wendy Whelan, Margaret Tracy and Allison Brown, suggesting they will get more attention.

The Balanchine repertory has been maintained with respect under a staff headed by Rosemary Dunleavy, the ballet mistress appointed by Balanchine. There have been a few revivals, and Kirstein has enhanced several productions by commissioning new décor.

New works have been introduced, mainly by Robbins and Martins. Nearly every company in the world has vainly asked Robbins for premieres, and the majority of those he has composed in the 1980s still show the master's touch. Among Martins's ballets, a number of recent works to Baroque music show off the quality that audiences admire — his inventiveness in the neo-classical style.

Nonetheless, the 1988 American Music Festival, organized by Martins in the spring with the participation of guest choreographers, met with a sharply divided response. To generate a continuing controversy, by making the festival a litmus test of Martins's artistic policy, is to magnify the kind of festival that had already run its course in 1981 under Balanchine.

The weakness of past festivals was the number of mediocre ballets by several house choreographers, none of which has survived. There is no question that the house choreographers did a better job this time around; the major difference was that there were no Balanchine premieres to balance the clinkers.

Perhaps the company's greatest achievement is that it has survived at all within the precarious history of ballet. As highly personalized a troupe as this one, molded by Balanchine's artistic vision, is not comparable to a state-supported institution on the European model. If the company is where it is today this is because its every eventuality was prepared for, albeit by trial and error, by men of vision and practicality.

© 1988 The New York Times



Jerome Robbins, one of the 20th-century's major choreographers, rehearses City Ballet's Maria Calegari and Alexandre Proia.

For Some Directors, The Car Is the Star

by Richard Laermer

THE film's director had loved the car for years and said the man who wrote the original story was a "true car buff." He added that, after the shooting was completed, the cars used in the film were sold at an auction for up to \$150,000 each.

He isn't talking about "Tucker: The Man and His Dream," this year's film about a fantastic car. The director Ken Hughes is speaking about his 1968 fantasy film, "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang," based on a story by Ian Fleming.

Hughes was among the first to feature a car in the lead role of a movie, but he was by no means the last. "Tucker," Francis Ford Coppola's story of the brass Preston Thomas Tucker, an American visionary who built the Tucker Torpedo in the 1940s, jolted Hughes when he first heard about it.

"I thought, 'I was the first person to star a car in a movie. Why didn't I think of a movie about a Tucker?'"

In fact, movies inspired by cars go back at least as far as 1944. That was when King Vidor released "An American Romance," an ambitious project about the fictitious visionary Steve Dago (played by Brian Donlevy). Loosely based on the life of the immigrant automobile pioneer Walter P. Chrysler, the story traced Dago's life from off-the-beat steelworker to powerful car manufacturer.

William Ludwig, the scriptwriter, called it "the first ever to look at industry solely from the standpoint of industry." Rather than concentrate on the type of car the hero produces, "An American Romance" observed the industrial revolution, recounting how car manufacturing progressed from being only a dream to becoming the wave of the future.

The film was plagued with problems, said Ludwig. In 1944, a director who wished to shoot a car assembly line ran into wartime restrictions. Since cars were not produced for civilian use, Vidor had to persuade the Ford Motor Co. to lease him a plant and sell him 30 cars — and to allow him to hire workers to disassemble and put these expensive props together.

In the 1950s, when autos had become a routine part of mainstream life, a car could be a feature player in a story about people. The British director Henry Cornelius's successful 1953 romp, "Genevieve," concentrated on two bickering couples who raced each other and several other contestants in the London-to-Brighton commemorative run. The men were competitive; the women, unhappy.

American filmmakers took another decade to work out the kinks in car movies and by 1964, "Goldfinger" had factored cars strongly into its plot, most notably 007's Aston Martin with its gadgets and wizardry. One of the film's biggest challenges was

the scene in which a villain brought a new Lincoln (with a dead body inside) to a junk wrecker. When Albert R. Broccoli, the producer of the Bond series, sent the car to be crushed, the wreckers could see no reason to destroy a perfectly good automobile. They fought the producer but, since the script demanded it, the car eventually was flattened.

In 1968, "Bullitt" made the sleek new Mustang a coveted symbol of male virility. Peter Yates's precedent-setting car chase featured a steely-eyed Steve McQueen flying over the hills of San Francisco in his sporty Ford, with the skillful camera angles creating the dizzying effect of being in the passenger seat. The chase style is still imitated.

That same year, the director Arthur Penn immortalized those famous 1930s bank robbers "Bonnie and Clyde," giving legitimacy to the glamour of the getaway car.

It seemed to critics that this film's notorious lovers (Warren Beatty and Faye Dunaway) were content to lose autobars, but never to lose face, since with each heist they upgraded their getaway car.

Then, suddenly, cars started getting top billing in major movies. Perhaps precipitated by the popularity of the television series "My Mother the Car" in the 1965-66 season, movies about special autos were rushed out.

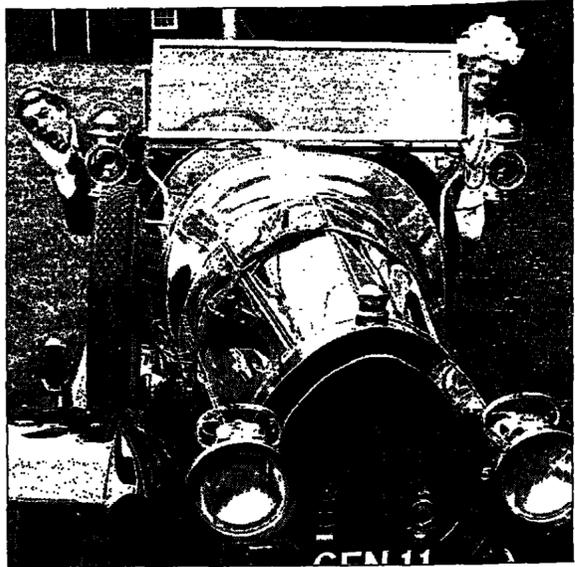
"Chitty Chitty Bang Bang," a British film, featured the "Mary Poppins" songwriters and male lead (Dick Van Dyke). The film was a huge American success, the story of a beloved racing car that Hughes said was "actually three different cars, so we didn't run Chitty down. Maybe we paid \$60,000 or \$100,000 for each, but in 1968 that was our entire budget."

Disney chimed in with "The Love Bug," a fantasy picture that starred Herbie the Volkswagen, Michele Lee, and Dean Jones as a down-and-out racer blessed with a car possessed of human emotions. "The Love Bug" gave the impression that, if you believed in Herbie, anything could happen. The theory proved successful, and the car — but not the cast — made three sequels.

As moving vehicles became ensconced as feature players, a young Steven Spielberg took the genre one step further: He made a movie for television that focused on a truck. "Duel" starred Dennis Weaver as a simple suburban man battling a menacing truck on a paranoid highway trip. This pursuit thriller led to another, Spielberg's "The Sugarland Express."

In that film, Goldie Hawn played a mother whose son was taken from her after her husband was incarcerated. As cars became the focus of this fact-based feature when Hawn helped bust her husband from prison and they began an auto-stealing escapade.

Borrowing the idea of criminal hero couple from "Bonnie and Clyde," Spielberg painstakingly covered every move of the par-



A car was the main character in "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang," Ken Hughes's 1968 comedy, which also starred Dick Van Dyke and Sally Ann Howes.

parts after they kidnapped a policeman and forced him to take them to their boy. He created an unusual police convoy as state-wide law enforcement vehicles slowly followed the trio on their journey.

Yet not all novelty car stories succeeded. Two directors attempted to portray demon cars in horror films. In 1977, Elliot Silverstein's "The Car" starred James Brolin as a hero out to stop a terrorizing vehicle. John Carpenter's 1983 "Christine," based on a Stephen King story, told of an evil car and a vengeful owner. "Christine" enjoyed an eerie slogan — "How Do You Kill Something That Can't Possibly Be Alive?" — but it died at the box office.

With the exception of all the teen-age car films, "Tucker" is the only film in the 1980s to realize the car's cinematic potential. Coppola's care for accuracy intrigued the film's technical director, Tom Sparks, who exclaimed, "Do you know how difficult it is to get the proper period tools for cars?"

Not everyone on "Tucker" loved cars. When Coppola first approached the screenwriter Arnold Schulman, Schulman told the director, "Cars are aliens from distant planets to me." But he took on the job because, he said, "Francis's fascination with the Tucker really got me going. I had to struggle through the aspects of how a car worked," learning "things had to be X number of inches high" and being shown "something called a wheel track."

A film about Tuckers would not have worked without raw material — that is, cars,

parts and a factory. "Francis said we needed at least 25 original Tucker cars to really show it off," Sparks recalled. "I'm a realist and figured we'd get a half dozen. I knew he wanted chase scenes, so I built four fiberglass replicas, using the Tucker that Francis owns as a model. At least Francis didn't ask for them to do 360-degree turns!"

The only frustrating segments were when the actor-mechanics were "making" Tuckers. "But we designed this one car," Sparks said, "you could take it apart and put it together in a matter of minutes. After that, I knew we could do anything."

Today, the genre is undergoing another overhaul. The next movie to focus on a car is the British "Vroom," scheduled for release next year and written by Jim Cartwright, who recently scored with an Off Broadway play titled "Road." "Vroom," he said, is the story of two childhood friends who drive away from their hometown.

"These two work turning this junk heap into a fantastic and glamorous thing, and it becomes an obsession. It means more to them than their wives because it has amazing chrome works and brilliant colors and immaculate seating," he said.

Cartwright, who has never driven, cautioned that the car he devised has no magical powers. "They make it in order to escape from a shabby little town. It's not a Spielberg adventure, but the car turns it into a fantasy. Particularly since," he remarked proudly, "it's the most beautiful car in the world."

© 1988 The New York Times

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Kunsthistorisches Museum (tel: 834.541). To Feb. 26: Prague Around 1600: The court of Rudolf II, Hapsburg emperor from 1576 to 1612, illustrated by 400 works of art and scientific instruments, originally part of the king's private collection and now gathered from collections worldwide.

BELGIUM

Brussels
Musée Royal d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 230.12.25). To Jan. 16: China, 5000 Years of Invention and Discovery. China's "four great inventions" — paper, printing, gunpowder and the compass — are among the subjects illustrated in 300 exhibits from Chinese and Western museums.

DENMARK

Humblebaek
Louisiana Museum (tel: 02.18.07.19). To Jan. 15: Some of Picasso's last works, from the years 1960 to 1973. 55 oils, 22 drawings and 4 sculptures.

ENGLAND

London
Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). To Jan. 15: "Panormania": Several 100-foot-long

reconstructed panoramic paintings serve as the focus of this exhibition documenting the 19th century passion for 180- and 360-degree images. Maps, handbills, paintings, photographs and moving panoramas are included.

Hayward Gallery (tel: 261.01.27). To Dec. 11: "Eisenstein, 1898-1948." Drawings, photographs, models for film sets, theater costumes and film excerpts illustrate the career of Sergei Eisenstein.

National Gallery (tel: 839.33.21). To Jan. 17: The Gallery's 19 Rembrandts are the basis of this show documenting the technical research behind the conservation of paintings.

Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace (tel: 930.48.32). To Nov. 1, 1989: Treasures from the Royal Collection: 131 paintings and decorative objects, including works by Raphael, Vermeer, Brueghel, Rembrandt and Rubens.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). To Dec. 11: A retrospective of the work of British sculptor Henry Moore, who died in 1986, includes 120 sculptures, both monumental and small-scale, and as many drawings.

To Jan. 14: Toulouse-Lautrec's Graphic Works. 240 prints and posters representing the period from 1891 to the artist's death in 1901.

Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). A retrospective of David Hockney's work includes 100 paintings, 30 photographs, 10 drawings and prints.

OXFORD

Ashmolean Museum, (tel: 865.27.80.00). To Nov. 27: A retrospective of the prints of Stanley William Hayter (1901-1988) displays 120 works, from surrealist works of the 1930s and '40s to color prints of the 1980s.

Museum of Modern Art (tel: 722.7331). To Jan. 15: "The Fallen," pays homage to artists who died during the First World War. Included are works by Geoffrey S. Alfree, Raymond Duchamp-Villon, Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, August Macke, Franz Marc and Vladimir Davidovitch Burlyuk.

FRANCE

Paris
Ecole des Beaux-Arts (tel: 42.60.34.57). To Dec. 31: From Durer to Baselitz: 126 drawings by German artists of the 15th century to the present, on loan from the Hamburg Kunsthalle.

To Dec. 18: The architecture and design of the Finnish architect Alvar Aalto: photographs, drawings, models and furniture.

Grand Palais (tel: 42.89.54.10). To Jan. 2: Caravaggio and Italian Painting of the Seventeenth Century: 160 works from national collections in France.

Musée Guimet (tel: 47.23.61.65). To Jan. 30: The Lost Cities of the Indus: statues, ceramics, gold and copper objects are among 350 bronze-age

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

exhibits found in the last 30 years in Pakistan. Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26). To Jan. 30: Rembrandt et son Ecole: 72 drawings by Rembrandt and his students from the museum's collection.

Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73). To Feb. 18: Over 200 works from the collection of the Petit Palais by artists associated with the Symbolist movement.

Musée d'Orsay (tel: 45.49.48.14). To Jan. 1: The second stop after London for the exhibition of Paul Cézanne's early art work, 1859 to 1872. On view are 60 paintings and 20 drawings and watercolors.

Musée des Antiquités Nationales, Saint-Germain-en-Laye (tel: 34.51.53.65). To Nov. 27: Portraits, drawings, documents and decorative arts illustrate the royal court, 1638 to 1682, at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, birthplace of Louis XIV.

Marseille
Centre de la Vieille Charité (tel: 91.56.28.38). To Jan. 15: Genoese, Neapolitan and Venetian paintings of the 17th century, from provincial museums in France. 75 works are on view.

EAST GERMANY

East Berlin
Altes Museum (tel: 2.20.03.81). To Dec. 30: The World of the Etruscans: some 1,200 objects gathered from

East European collections illustrate Etruscan art, architecture, warfare, religion, funerary customs.

WEST GERMANY

Berlin
Martin-Gropius-Bau (tel: 254.86.302). To Jan. 8: Stages of Modern Art: a retrospective of German avant garde art, 1910-1969. On view are catalogues, photographs and art works from 20 influential exhibitions.

Schloß Charlottenburg (tel: 32.08.11). To Jan. 29: Paintings from the New World: American art of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Düsseldorf
Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-westfalen (tel: 13.39.61). To Nov. 27: German Art of the Late 1920s: part of a German-American art exchange, the companion to which is at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

Nuremberg
Nationalmuseum (tel: 13.31.01). To March 26: "Deutsche Goldschmiedekunst": the goldsmith's art in Germany from the Renaissance to the Bauhaus era displayed in over 400 objects.

Italy
Milan
Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13).

To Jan. 8: Pierre Bonnard, 1867-1947: 60 paintings and 100 drawings and other graphic works are on view.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam
Van Gogh Museum (tel: 76.48.81). To Dec. 4: French Master Paintings from the Reader's Digest Collection. Floral motifs predominate in 30 works by French Impressionist and Post-Impressionist artists including Braque, Manet, Renoir, Cézanne, Pissarro.

Spain
Barcelona
Museo Picasso (tel: 319.63.10). To Dec. 11: 25 oils and 14 drawings by Henri Matisse on loan from the Hermitage in Leningrad and the Pushkin Museum in Moscow.

Madrid
Palacio de Villahermosa, Museo del Prado (tel: 468.09.50).

Japan
Tokyo
The National Museum of Western Art (tel: 828.51.31). To Dec. 11: More than 300 works showing the Japanese influence in modern Western art. Includes works by Rodin, Lalioue, Worth, Poiret.

Switzerland
Basel
Historisches Museum (tel: 82.05.05). To Nov. 27: Rising From the Ashes: medieval glass dating from between 800 and 1520. Approximately 600 objects are on view, including many pieces never before publicly displayed.

United States
Chicago
Art Institute (tel: 443.95.00). To Dec. 11: The second American stop for "The Art of Paul Gauguin," a retrospective of over 550 works by Gauguin gathered from collections worldwide.

New York
Center for African Art (tel: 881.1200). To Apr. 6: Africa and the Renaissance: An exceptional loan exhibition of 120 African ivories made at the time of the first European contacts with Africa.

Washington
National Gallery (tel: 737.42.15). To Jan. 23: "The Shaping of Dalmatian Culture, 1185 to 1868." On view are 450 objects from feudal Japan, among them national treasures never before seen outside the country. Included are swords, saddles, ceramics, calligraphy, robes. No masks and portraits.

Venice
Museo Correr (tel: 25.625). To Jan. 15: Giorgio de Chirico: A 150-year retrospective marks the 100th anniversary of the painter's birth.

West Germany
Berlin
Martin-Gropius-Bau (tel: 254.86.302). To Jan. 8: Stages of Modern Art: a retrospective of German avant garde art, 1910-1969. On view are catalogues, photographs and art works from 20 influential exhibitions.

Schloß Charlottenburg (tel: 32.08.11). To Jan. 29: Paintings from the New World: American art of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Düsseldorf
Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-westfalen (tel: 13.39.61). To Nov. 27: German Art of the Late 1920s: part of a German-American art exchange, the companion to which is at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

Nuremberg
Nationalmuseum (tel: 13.31.01). To March 26: "Deutsche Goldschmiedekunst": the goldsmith's art in Germany from the Renaissance to the Bauhaus era displayed in over 400 objects.

Italy
Milan
Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13).

To Jan. 8: Pierre Bonnard, 1867-1947: 60 paintings and 100 drawings and other graphic works are on view.

Japan
Tokyo
The National Museum of Western Art (tel: 828.51.31). To Dec. 11: More than 300 works showing the Japanese influence in modern Western art. Includes works by Rodin, Lalioue, Worth, Poiret.

Switzerland
Basel
Historisches Museum (tel: 82.05.05). To Nov. 27: Rising From the Ashes: medieval glass dating from between 800 and 1520. Approximately 600 objects are on view, including many pieces never before publicly displayed.

United States
Chicago
Art Institute (tel: 443.95.00). To Dec. 11: The second American stop for "The Art of Paul Gauguin," a retrospective of over 550 works by Gauguin gathered from collections worldwide.

New York
Center for African Art (tel: 881.1200). To Apr. 6: Africa and the Renaissance: An exceptional loan exhibition of 120 African ivories made at the time of the first European contacts with Africa.

Washington
National Gallery (tel: 737.42.15). To Jan. 23: "The Shaping of Dalmatian Culture, 1185 to 1868." On view are 450 objects from feudal Japan, among them national treasures never before seen outside the country. Included are swords, saddles, ceramics, calligraphy, robes. No masks and portraits.

Venice
Museo Correr (tel: 25.625). To Jan. 15: Giorgio de Chirico: A 150-year retrospective marks the 100th anniversary of the painter's birth.

THE SILK ROAD PACKAGE - YOU WON'T FIND A BETTER DEAL THIS SEASON IN CHINA.



A BEIJING
The Great Wall Sheraton Hotel Beijing
• Superior room for US\$90 a night, single or double occupancy.
• Complimentary daily American breakfast per person.
• Complimentary newspaper.
• Complimentary use of steam bath, sauna and whirlpool.
• Available from December 1st 1988 - February 28th 1989.

A SHANGHAI
Hua Ting Sheraton Hotel Shanghai
• Superior room for US\$79 a night, single occupancy.
• Complimentary daily American buffet breakfast.
• Complimentary newspaper.
• Complimentary use of sauna, whirlpool and fitness center.
• Available from December 1st 1988 - April 15th 1989.
(Package not available for holders of corporate rate agreements)

A TIANJIN
Sheraton Tianjin Hotel
• Superior room for US\$60 a night, single occupancy.
• Complimentary daily American buffet breakfast.
• Complimentary newspaper.
• Complimentary use of indoor swimming pool, sauna and gymnasium.
• Available from December 1st 1988 - March 31st 1989.

A GUILIN
Sheraton Guilin Hotel
• Superior room for US\$45 a night, single or double occupancy.
• Complimentary daily American breakfast per person.
• Available from December 1st 1988 - March 15th 1989.

FOR INSTANT CONFIRMED RESERVATIONS CALL THE HOTELS DIRECTLY ON BEIJING 861-500566 SHANGHAI 8621-391000/386000 TIANJIN 8622-333388/313388 GUILIN 225588 OR CALL HONG KONG 3-739355 KUALA LUMPUR 243-7522 JAKARTA 380-7037 SINGAPORE 732-6000 BANGKOK 236-3535 (PLUS 10% SERVICE CHARGE) THIS PACKAGE IS COMMISSIONABLE TO TRAVEL AGENTS.



سكرا من الاصل

TRAVEL/EGYPT/SPECIAL REPORT

Solitary Moments: Discovering Luxor Without the Aid of a Tour

By Alexander Lobrano

THE HYGIENIC perfection of the German-made venetian blinds, sealed immaculately between two thick panes of glass, encouraged anxious reflection at 6 A.M. on the Cairo-Luxor Pullman.

These fixtures were, perhaps, too obviously a symbol of the estrangement a Western traveler in Egypt often feels from his surroundings when cleaving to the country's well-blazoned tourist circuit. But just before dawn, when the deep cool of a desert night makes it easy to forget the imminently dawning heat of the coming day, there is an intimate opportunity to watch the country wake. With the lights out in the compartment, let in some of the crisp, cold Saharan air and watch.

In a tiny field, a youth is scything cattle fodder, some low leafy plant, by the light of a lantern. Further along, a woman banks the fire in an earthen oven, simple white rounds of dough lying on a tray nearby waiting to be baked into puffy flat bread. A man adjusts the flow of water through a small gap in the low packed-earth wall between two fields — the daily rites of collecting, channeling and conserving water are the core of agricultural survival in the Nile valley. As the light revealed more and more of the passing scene and I heard snatches of French and German in the corridor, I envied the *fellehin*, or peasants.

They are poor and no one could romanticize the dirt, discomfort and sickness in their lives. But these still moments of observation show the easy symmetry of this existence, which still abides a natural rhythm of dawn and dusk and seems so uncomplicated.

Coming from a week in Cairo, I considered that I had become half expert in the chaos that defines urban life in Egypt, but the complications of hiring transport as an independent in the Luxor station were staggering. Taxi drivers were reluctant to accept me without a tour voucher, and the concourse was thronged with apprehensive tourists and bemused locals.

Eventually I found a cab and had a first glimpse of Luxor. Beyond the low-budget chaos surrounding the station, a thicket of cheap hotels and restaurants where you can actually get simple and reasonably palatable three-course-meals for between \$2 and \$3 with beer or wine, the city constitutes an awkward but vivid summary of the different epochs of tourism.

Thomas Cook inaugurated a trip to Luxor in the middle of the last century and the Winter Palace Hotel on the corniche in the heart of town is where many of the high-minded industrialists from the Midlands who were his best customers were lodged. This hotel, with its original British plumbing, worn carpets and often lacy screens is today a monument to the now-gone era of privileged travel.



Lat. Densel/Imago Bank

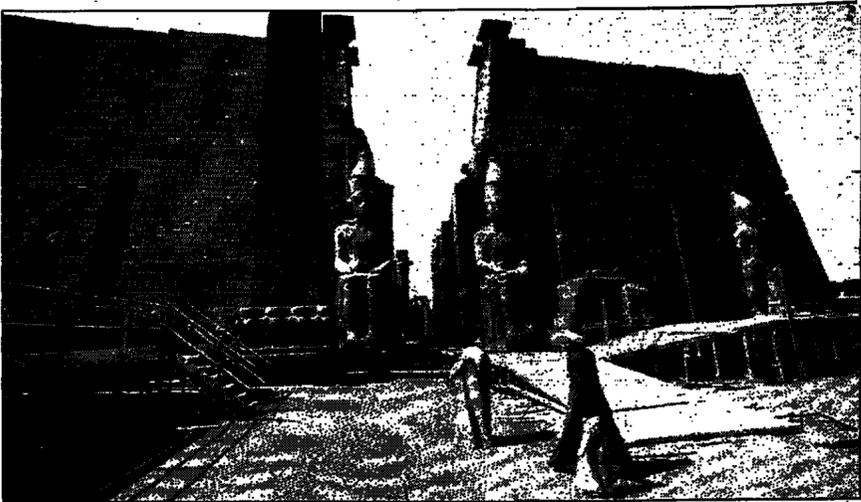
Add to this the busy, dusty and generally nondescript arcades that have been thrown up for the tourists, a high-rise or three in the glass-and-steel idiom and several of Egypt's most important archaeological attractions and you have an interesting town. Add the Nile and you have Luxor, for it is the river that cues the city's daily mood.

One morning, the gray-green waters were swollen and dense with torn up water lilies and water hyacinths, and everyone was edgy. There had been a storm upstream, unusual for this time of year, and perhaps this portended a longer drought. A few days later, though, the sun slit through the deep purple dark of early

evening like a fiery coin and the town was becalmed.

I went on to meet the city at midday and found the caretakers in long white robes sitting in a square of shade in folding lawn chairs with brightly colored plastic webbing. The scene over which they presided — the Great Temple of Luxor — was so deserted that I feared it might be closed.

With guidebook in hand to ward off the "guest managers" in the hotel lobby — they had sought me out by the pool to arrange my itinerary and were incredulous when I explained that I did not want to book any tours, that I preferred to make my own arrangements



Scenes from Luxor: Statues of Ramses II adorn the entrance to the Great Temple, above; the animal market, left.

— I had set out for the temple, walking down the corniche along the Nile in the roasting horse-scented air. I approached the empty ticket booth and was startled when someone appeared from the backroom. Ticket in hand, I set off, moving as briskly as I would on any city street. The temple was open and empty — I had it all to myself. And with this experience I found the urgent theme of my stay in Luxor and my trip to Egypt: solitude, which is, simply almost essential to any encounter with the country's ancient monuments.

The imagination needed to savor the old stones frightens easily, and if it takes flight, your touring will be much impoverished. Visitors have to be prepared to brave the heat at noon and to get up very early — the ferries that cross the Nile to the West Bank, the valleys of the Kings and Queens, begin service around 8 A.M., while most tours do not get into gear until around 9 or 9:30 A.M. and they tend to avoid the midday sun. With all of this in mind, the tour boards posted in the lobbies of the big hotels give useful hints; with a few careful calculations, you might arrange a solitary hour at the Colossus of Memnon.

The denouement of my visit to the Great Temple was unexpected. Anticipating an hour's ramble, I came away with a new idea of history.

My orderly sightseeing collapsed soon after I noticed some graffiti chiseled into a stone panel — in Greek. I thought that it might have been the giddiness of one of the many European academic travelers who have been visiting Luxor since Napoleon's military campaigns also inadvertently became one of the earliest tourist promotions. But no. An art student from Nottingham broke off from sketching to explain that it was an authentically ancient

Greek inscription, something he had learned the day before from an East German Egyptologist.

Later, I headed for the Karnak sound and light show. I accidentally booked for an Italian program, but know that language just enough to have gotten the better part of the very poetic recording that accompanies the illuminations. The temples of Karnak are magnificent at night, lit by honey-colored floods, and I was moved by the commendably accurate and detailed history we were offered, especially when so much of what guides in Luxor say takes the form of convenient and inaccurate synopsis.

As well as Karnak, there are the Valleys of the Kings and the Queens. Luxor, however, is also the most convenient place from which to see the temples of Deir el Bahari, which are a vital link between ancient Egypt, the Roman Empire and the early days of Christianity.

A Coptic basilica and a Roman temple flank the temple of Hathor, the main Egyptian building, which dates to between 125 B.C. and 60 A.D., and the varying but interacting decorative styles and motifs give evidence to the cauldron of competing but connected faiths during the late period of the Ptolemies through the first century of Christianity.

Here, you see that one faith was not suddenly supplanted by another, but that there existed instead an awkward and often angry competition between the competing creeds. Further, the view from the roof of the temple of Hathor was alone worth the long cab ride.

Behind the temple, the desert runs all the way to the Atlantic, and turning from this stony waste toward the Nile, its green girded banks seem every bit the god-given miracle perceived by the ancients. In places the contrast is so stark that you can stand with one

foot planted in a lush field of sugar cane and the other in hard, barren sand.

On the way back to Luxor, a conversation with a guide led to me asking him where he would go to dinner if he and his friends were celebrating? I did not catch the name but he wrote it down in Arabic and promised me that any driver would know it.

Since I had made a point of wanting to go where the locals would, I was extremely curious as the driver headed through the swamps south of town. We crossed a little bridge and then a guard admitted us to a longer causeway with evenly spaced street lights. I was ushered to the area reserved for solo diners and then invited to help myself to the lavish, multinational buffet of the Movenpick Hotel. Roast turkey and ham, lasagna, curried chicken; 1,001 salads and more, it was an awe-inspiring and surprisingly appetizing challenge to holiday gluttony, and most of the crowd seemed equal to it.

A small assortment of Egyptian food, including *fool*, a thick bean stew, was available and there were, in fact, several groups of noticeably well-heeled Egyptians eating schnitzel.

After dinner, I set off for the Great Temple, which is illuminated at night. Sitting on a stoep in the shadows, I tried unsuccessfully to will some life back into my original version of Egypt. The intensely provocative reality of Luxor had completely consumed all of the romantic mental flash cards I had arrived with, and this is perhaps the strongest recommendation any traveler can make.

ALEXANDER LOBRANO is a Paris-based correspondent for Fairchild Publications and has also written for European Travel & Life.



From Travel Express

Belly dancing is not an attraction just for tourists.

Belly Dancers Add Spice to Celebrations in Cairo

By Jane Friedman

CAIRO — At a recent birthday party for a 5-year-old Egyptian girl, held at the Al Gezira sporting club, the entertainment included a hand-held puppet. Clad in a shimmering halter top and flowing skirt, the puppet gyrated at the hips as the puppeteer manipulated wooden sticks hitched to her pelvis. As a drummer tapped a rhythmic beat and the puppet wiggled her hips, the 5-year-olds cheered.

Belly dancing — contrary to what some foreigners tend to believe — is not an attraction conjured up for the tourists. It is a custom that runs through Egyptian society and its festive occasions not only today but, academics speculate, one that has been doing so for the last several thousand years.

Periodically, the ethically austere try to eradicate it — as Islamic fundamentalists today would like to do. In 1834, Egypt's first modern ruler, Mohammed Ali, banished the dancing girls to Luxor and other southern towns. But they came back.

Belly dancing, says Magda Saleh, a prima ballerina, "has been part and parcel of celebration forever; they'd have to change the Egyptian people completely in order to eradicate it."

Historians and aficionados say that belly dancing had its origins in Pharaonic times, perhaps as a fertility rite, worship or magical incantation. But the real de-

velopment took place with the invasion of Egypt by the Turks in the 16th century.

The Turks, said Nagwa Fouad, the doyenne of Egyptian belly dancers, "used their hips, while the Pharaonic people used the hands."

The Turks also added the skirt to form the contemporary dance costume.

"For the Turks," she said, "dancing was entertainment. It was a lot of sexual expression. They stimulated sexuality by dancing."

The British writer E.W. Lane, in his landmark work of 1835 called "The Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians," described the dancing girls of his time: "They commence with a degree of decorum; but soon, by more animated looks, by a more rapid collision of their castanets of brass, and by increased energy in every motion, they exhibit a spectacle..."

"They are never admitted into a respectable harem," he wrote, "but are not unfrequently hired to entertain a party of men in the house of some rake. In this case, as might be expected, their performances are yet more lascivious than those already mentioned. Some of them, when they exhibit before a private party of men, wear nothing but trousers and a very full shirt or gown of semi-transparent colored gauze, open nearly half way down the front. To extinguish the least spark of modesty, they may yet sometimes affect to retain, they are plentifully supplied with brandy or some oth-

er intoxicating liquor. The scenes which ensue cannot be described."

Although most of the dancing girls today go out the hard way to emphasize their protuberant and conventional home life — husband and children included — the dancing profession is still not quite acceptable. This is because, psychologists and others say, belly dancing still amounts to sexual expression in a society

pressing sexual sensibilities," said Mohammed Shaalan, a well-known Egyptian psychiatrist.

"There is a flow in line with gravity," he said, speaking of the feeling generated by the dance. "It's a centering, a kind of mystical feeling."

"It's therapeutic," said Dr. Adel Sadeq, another psychiatrist.

Tourists who may not be able to partici-

Periodically, the ethically austere try to eradicate it — as Islamic fundamentalists today want to do.

where public showing of affection, let alone sexuality, are taboo.

Nevertheless, even if it is not respectable to be a dancer, says Mrs. Saleh, "respectable people love it."

Virtually every affluent Cairo wedding party boasts a belly dancer, who coaxes the young couple onto the dance floor and gyrates in front of the bride, apparently to coach her in the sexual arts.

Private parties in Cairo also feature belly dancers. And the 5-year-olds offer out on the floor to show their mettle, too. "It's one of the healthiest ways of ex-

pressing sexual sensibilities," said Mohammed Shaalan, a well-known Egyptian psychiatrist.

"There is a flow in line with gravity," he said, speaking of the feeling generated by the dance. "It's a centering, a kind of mystical feeling."

"It's therapeutic," said Dr. Adel Sadeq, another psychiatrist.

Tourists who may not be able to partici-

ate in this form of therapy at weddings or private parties can see the most famous of contemporary belly dancers at the major five-star hotels.

The most famous of today's dancers are considered either classical — using only the five or six basic belly dancing movements of the hips and breasts — or modern, with jokes and other entertainment added.

The earlier generation of stars includes:

Nagwa Fouad, now said to be in her 50s, who danced for kings and presidents in her heyday. She now peppers her show with stage props, jokes and singing. *The Marriott Hotel*.

Sohair Zaki, rated a fine dancer with subtle movements, not overly erotic but pleasingly sensual. She sticks to pure dancing without accoutrements and delighted Richard Nixon, Henry Kissinger and the late Anwar Sadat in Cairo in 1974. *The Meridien Hotel*.

Fifi Abdu, provocative but a dancer with "fine movements" according to other dancers. She so pleased Jordan's King Hussein, legend goes, that he offered her husband a Jordanian passport. *Mena House Hotel*.

The younger generation of dancers, in their 20s, includes two who are said to be the best:

Lucy, who "moves around an imaginary axis like a snake," says Dr. Sadeq, an ardent admirer. *Semiramis International*.

Dina, the current rage, is a psychology student at Cairo University and a devotee of the classical style. *Giza Sheraton*.

Most of the girls are inarticulate about why they dance. They just picked it up by watching the old 1940s movies on television. But one thing they know: "It expresses joy," as Sohair Zaki puts it.

"Dancing is an international language," says Nagwa Fouad. "It helps people forget their problems."

JANE FRIEDMAN is a correspondent in Cairo for The Christian Scientist Monitor.

MISR TRAVEL — EGYPT
Wide selection of exciting itineraries on
MISR TRAVEL WEEKLY CHARTER FLIGHTS TO EGYPT FROM
WEST GERMANY: 3 flights weekly (from Hamburg, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt and Stuttgart).
UNITED KINGDOM: from London SWEDEN: from Malmo
DENMARK: from Copenhagen
Call Misr Travel Offices in:
FRANKFURT
Grosse Bockenheimer Strasse 8,
6000 Frankfurt/Main, West Germany.
Telex: 4189534 MISR D
Phone: (69) 287 513 — 287 514
Telefax: (69) 281 507
STOCKHOLM
Strandvägen 9,
11456 Stockholm, Sweden.
Telex: 15485 MISRSWE
Phone: (8) 634 008 — 636 558
Telefax: (8) 653 297
LONDON
Room Nos. 201/204, Second Floor,
308 Langham House, Regent Street,
London W1R 5AL, United Kingdom.
Telex: 893764 MISTRA G
Phone: (1) 255 1087/88
Telefax: (1) 255 1089

An Experience in Excellence

The EL SALAM. A 323-Room Magnificent Georgian-Style Hotel and conference center located in the fashionable suburb of Heliopolis. For your gastronomic pleasure, our restaurants and 24 hour Cafe Jardin offer a wide variety of international and middle eastern cuisine. A lively supper night club show entices you to the early hours of the morning. Superb recreational facilities, including swimming pool, tennis and squash courts, help you relax after a long day. Excellent conference facilities and an experienced staff provide you with the finest in conference services. A well equipped business center and highly trained staff are ready to meet all of your business needs. The EL SALAM will make your experience an experience in excellence.
EL SALAM HOTEL CAIRO
For reservations call 2455155, 2452155

THE BEST OFFER MONEY CAN BUY
SINAI HOTELS & DIVING CLUBS
★SHARM-EL-SHEIKH
3 Hotels and 3 Diving Clubs
★DAHAB
Tourist Village & 1 Diving Club
★NWEIBA
Tourist Village & 1 Diving Club
Head Office: 92 Sabry Abou Alam St., Cairo, Egypt.
Tel: 3931543 — 3930260 — 3930301 Fax: 3922226
Telex: 94002 ORTEG UN

FROM CAIRO: THE TUNNEL, RAS BADR, GALAT EL JARDI, RAS EL BAR, HAMBAN FARAHIN, NWEIBA, DAHAB, SHARM EL SHEIKH

سكرا من الاصل

TRAVEL/EGYPT/SPECIAL REPORT

Diving and Desert Draw Visitors to New Sinai Resorts

By Jeffery Phillips

AWAY FROM the real Egypt of the Nile Valley and the Delta, Sinai has always been a land apart. The desert peninsula has provided refuge to hermits and outcasts since the Exoduses, but it has also been the route for invading armies seeking both to dominate the fertile lands watered by the Nile and to use the river to penetrate Africa.

Since the peace treaty with Israel and the latter's withdrawal from the peninsula in 1982, the Sinai has also opened up to tourists. The northern, Mediterranean coast appears set to develop into a Riviera for Cairoites, with Al Arish toward the Israeli border serving as a nucleus, in the same way that Alexandria does to the west of the delta.

The more interesting developments and those attracting the foreign tourist are on the sand-and-palm southern coast of the peninsula along the Red Sea and Gulf of Aqaba. Some 200,000 tourists — Germans and French foremost among them — now visit this area every year, drawn by guaranteed sunshine, excellent beaches and some of the best diving in the world. Those looking for more sublime treasures can visit the 6th-century monastery at St. Catherine's or take a road less traveled than most for Serabit-el-Khadim, to see wall writings in one of the earliest known alphabets.

The place to start is Sharm el-Sheikh, at the point where Gulf meets sea. Where a few years ago there was just one decent hotel and a few more modest places to stay around Naama Bay — the resort area of Sharm el-Sheikh — there are now three new hotels and tourist villages and three new diving clubs at Naama Bay.

Within the last 12 months, two tourist villages and a new hotel have been opened along the beach at Naama Bay. Fayrouz Village, operated by Hilton International, has 100 beachfront chalets. The Fayrouz, like its neighbor, the 80-chalet Ghazala, provides the full range of amenities for the water enthusiast and both are especially well-equipped for divers. In addition,

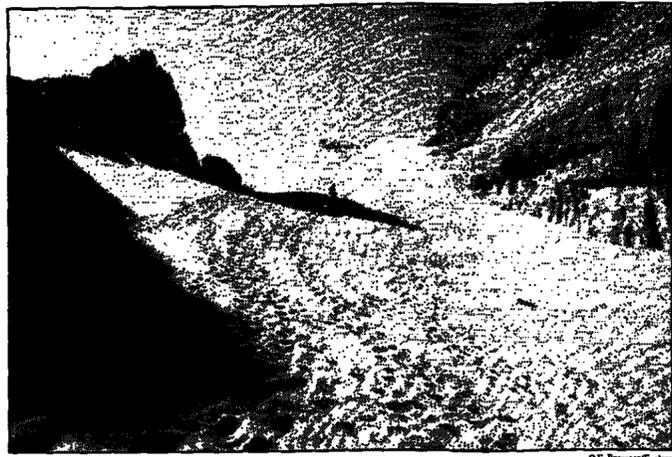


Max Gumpert

there are the New Aquamarine and the Marina Sharm.

The bay itself has few charms: The sandy beach, although adequate, gives little hint of the truly wonderful beaches further along the coast, at Dahab and Nuweiba. Nevertheless, Sharm el-Sheikh and its immediate environs are not without attractions, the principal one of which is scuba-diving. Diving here is not just good: For learners as well as aficionados, it is the best there is. The submarine world around nearby Ras Mohamed has the full complement of the most exotic colored sights: yellow-green-electric-blue moon fish, bright-yellow clown fish, yellow-gray-white butterfly fish and bright red and subtle pink corals.

THERE ARE also Moray eels and, occasionally, sharks. But provided the sharks are approached cautiously, they are a curiosity rather than a threat. Moreover, Egypt's Sinai coast has one of the safest diving records in the world. There are at least half a dozen diving clubs, all fully equipped and licensed for the experienced diver



Two views of the Sinai Desert: In the mountains of the peninsula, above; a narrow passageway running between houses in a Sinai village, left.

and for teaching novices. The water is best between October and April and is especially clear in December.

For committed sun-worshippers, the smaller palm-fronted resorts of Dahab and Nuweiba — respectively, 100 kilometers (60 miles) and 170 kilometers from Sharm — offer better beaches and camping.

These resorts also have their modern — and attractive — tourist villages: The Dahab Holiday Village and the Nuweiba Holiday Village both offer fully air-conditioned bungalows with private showers, as well as the conventional water sports. Both have top-class diving clubs, and the tourism authorities, casting their eyes on the Scandinavian and German markets, want to develop Dahab as a health resort. Away from the beach, there are nearby Bedouin villages and abandoned farms.

Of particular current interest is the enclave resort of Taba, retained by Israel after its withdrawal from the rest of Sinai six years ago. International arbitrators in September restored Taba to Egyptian sovereignty, so the 500-room Israeli-built hotel, now managed by Sonesta, should soon come under Egyptian ownership and the beach and adjacent tourist villages open up to visitors arriving from Egypt.

Tourists coming from Israel can get on-the-spot, seven-day visas allowing them to travel anywhere in southern Sinai, while visitors driving from Cairo on the new road across the peninsula can get to Nuweiba on the Gulf coast within six hours. The direct road to Taba is expected to be opened by the end of this year. A way from the shore and into the

hinterland lies an altogether different landscape. Here, the high, bare mountains have traditionally offered refuge only to the recluse, or scant pickings to the nomad.

The jewel in the crown of south Sinai is found inland, just two hours drive and 5,000 feet (1,518 meters) up from the coast. This is the 6th-century monastery of St. Catherine's, tucked away in the folds of Jebel Musa (Mount Sinai). The brown, cream and terracotta monastery, which at its height held a population of some 3,000 Greek Orthodox monks, today has fewer than 20. The fear now is that with much fewer than this, the monastery will survive as a going concern only as a tourist spectacle.

THE MOST sacred feature of the monastery is the Chapel of the Burning Bush, built on the site where tradition says God appeared to Moses. The bush still flowers there. Other important attractions are the Church of the Transfiguration (the Basilica of Justinian), whose 6th-century belltower dominates the monastery, and the library, which has more than 8,000 books and manuscripts in Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac and many other languages, is second only to the Vatican as the world's most important collection of ecclesiastical writings. It is, unfortunately, not open to the public, although scholars and others with special claims can visit.

Beyond the monastery wall, two paths trail to the summit of Jebel Musa, at 7,497 feet (2,286 meters),

which overlooks the monastery and on top of which Moses is said to have received the Ten Commandments. It is an arduous three-to-four-hour climb, and plenty of time should be left to complete the descent in daylight.

Three or four thousand years before the birth of Christ the wastes in this area were mined for turquoise while further inland, at Serabit-el-Khadim is the 12th-dynasty (about 1900 BC) Temple of Hathor. This area also contains important wall inscriptions in the Proto-Canaanite alphabet, dating from about the same period, which was one of the crucial links between hieroglyphics and modern alphabets.

There are five flights a week to Sharm el-Sheikh, some via St. Catherine's. The flight costs about \$100 roundtrip. There are also buses from Cairo to all the Sinai resorts and to Taba. A single room at the Marina Sharm Hotel ranges from \$30 to \$38; in Dahab, from \$26 to \$36. Camping in Sharm, Nuweiba and Dahab is \$5 to \$7 a night. Accommodation in the dormitory at St. Catherine's is \$4 a night.

Unlicensed divers must be accompanied by a qualified guide. A full-day package, which includes two dives, transportation to the site, and all equipment, is about \$60 per person. A five-day package costs \$175.

JEFFERY PHILLIPS, a journalist in Cairo, writes for Newsweek and the BBC.

Head West: Exploring The Oases of the Sahara

By Max Rodenbeck

CAIRO — Sprinkled in the sand west of Cairo like beads from a broken necklace, Egypt's five oases are just now being discovered by casual visitors. Small wonder; they were until recently almost completely inaccessible, and the myth that the Nile is Egypt, that nothing but dry wasteland lies outside its narrow valley, has kept many travelers away.

The oases, however, offer a combination of natural beauty and — through their monuments lack the impact of, say, the great temples of upper Egypt — they possess a wealth of historical and archeological interest. And travel to the area is supported by a slowly expanding network of roads, public transportation and modern amenities.

There is, first, the desert itself, with dunes and shifting sands and magnificent formations of wind-sculpted limestone. Huge escarpments loom over valleys strewn with fossils, quartzes, crystals and peculiar rocks of all shapes and sizes. Changes in sunlight transform colors and textures, altering depth perceptions in a perpetual *troupe-Poel*.

In the midst of this barren landscape, the oases are a dramatic sight, vestiges of the time when the Sahara was covered by grassland and forest. Natural depressions dozens of miles wide, they are speckled with cultivated acreage fed by underground aquifers, supporting thousands of farmers. Water gushes from scores of springs and is channeled through orchards of olives, date palms and fruit trees.

In some respects, little has changed since they were incorporated into the Egyptian empire at the beginning of the Old Kingdom, nearly 5,000 years ago. The date palm still provides for a range of needs: the dates themselves are eaten raw, dried, or fermented into wine; the fibers are used for rope and basket weaving; the fronds, for making rush fences, furniture and brooms; the timber for roofing mud-brick houses and for firewood.

Excavations indicate that the oases were fully integrated into the ancient world. Successive Egyptian dynasties built temples and villages. The Persian Emperor Cambyses, who conquered Egypt in the 6th century BC, saw fit to dispatch an army of 50,000 men across 400 miles of desert to capture the Oasis of Siwa; according to ancient Greek historians, the entire army vanished in a sandstorm, desisting the emperor's chances of further conquest.

A few centuries later, Alexander the Great braved the desert to visit Siwa, lured by the famous Oracle of Ammon. The Temple of Ammon still stands overlooking the oasis.

Desert life reached its apogee during the Roman Empire, when new methods permitted extensive exploitation of groundwater. Temples, tombs and whole towns whose ruins now lie far out into the desert testify that much more land was cultivated then than now. But the decline of the oases was relative. Multistoried cities of mud-brick continued to expand throughout the Middle Ages. Some of these

hive-like structures have been abandoned, eroding into crevassed mounds, but others, such as the village of Al Qsar in the Dakhla Oasis, remain as examples of man's adaptability to a harsh environment.

The largest oases in area and population lie to the south. Kharga, closer than Dakhla to the Nile Valley, is a provincial capital. Just outside its main town stands the Temple of Hibis, the only major monument in Egypt dating from the period of Persian domination in the 6th and 5th centuries BC.

Dakhla is an hour's drive west of Kharga along a road frequently blocked by moving dunes. Recent excavations by Canadian and French teams have unearthed whole palaces and temples that had been buried for centuries. The villages of Bahariya and Al Qsar are fine examples of the communal mud-brick architecture unique to Egypt's deserts.

The Bahariya oasis, a five-hour drive from Cairo, is offputting at first. The main city, Al Bahariya, seems a tumble-down frontier town. But Bahariya sits atop a low cliff, and to the north stretch some of the most beautiful orchards to be found in any of the oases. There are a number of Ptolemaic sites in the oasis, as well as the ruins of an extensive Christian basilica.

Beyond Bahariya, and separated from it by two hours of spectacular desert, lies the tiny oasis of Farafra. There are no restaurants and few things to buy in the only shop, but the remoteness of the place is exhilarating.

Of all the oases, Siwa is the most isolated. Its 10,000 people speak their own language, distinct from Arabic but related to the Berber dialects of Algeria and Morocco. Television, teachers and the commercial culture of Cairo are slowly encroaching, but reclusive Siwa women still wear traditional silver jewelry and floor-length dresses embroidered with sunburst designs, the origins of which date back to robes worn by the priests of the sun god Ammon.

The larger travel agencies in Cairo, such as Eastmar and Mena Tours, offer organized tours to the oases. Independent travelers will find that a rented car is the best way of getting around; stock up on gasoline whenever possible, and seek advice about the movements of sand dunes, particularly between Bahariya and Farafra. A single road connects Bahariya, Farafra, Dakhla and Kharga. Siwa must be reached from the Mediterranean coast. Because it is a restricted zone, it requires a *stop in Mersa Matruh* for permission to travel, which is routinely granted. Buses run daily from Cairo to all the oases except Farafra, which is served twice weekly. These are often crowded, however, and an alternative is the twice weekly Egyptian flight to Kharga. From there, buses for the short hop to Dakhla are frequent. Accommodations, which will be simple but adequate, are most reliably found in Siwa, Dakhla and Kharga.

MAX RODENBECK is a Cairo-based journalist.

A Guide to Guides On Manners, Mores And Monuments

THE BEST guide books, of course, are those that never fall out of date and that are a pleasure to read whether you're visiting the country or armchair-traveling at home. There are but one or two of them. The outstanding guide to Egypt is still Edward Lane's "Manners and Customs of Modern Egyptians." The modern Egyptians that he was describing were those inhabiting Cairo in 1833-1835, but it's still charged with insight and fresh as the morning. Few, if any, guide books have been written since then with the same depth of understanding, and it may never be surpassed.

Still a worthwhile read, though written in a period when tourists were very much travelers, is Baedeker's 1929 "Guide to Egypt and Sudan," reprinted in facsimile and currently in print. The approach is essentially didactic — travelers went to learn about ancient Egypt, not to enjoy themselves. Much of the information retains only a curiosity value now, but it still offers the occasional penetrating view of the country that many more recent publications have not achieved.

Of the more up-to-date British books, Baedeker's "Egypt," published with the Automobile Association, is among the most comprehensive, retaining much of the scope and vision. The book is a translation, and sometimes reads like one. Nevertheless, it is an attractive publication, illustrated with color slides (a few of which are reversed), useful if sometimes rather small maps and two-color reproductions of inscriptions, wall drawings and the like. All in all, a useful if somewhat heavy publication and, incidentally, one of the few books for the general visitor that takes account of tourism in the Sinai.

Far better written is Michael Haag's "Guide to Egypt." More than most writers, he gives a strong sense of having made the journeys and visited the places he describes. Keep an eye open for the third edition — in an attractive pink cover — but do not depend too heavily on the Cairo telephone numbers, many of which have been changed in the last year.

There are any number of guides, many produced locally, to individual sites and buildings. Among the best are those by the Cairo writer Jill Kamil, whose many books of-

fer detailed, virtually step-by-step blueprints of the area to be explored without ever becoming simply a catalogue of features to spot and tick off.

The least satisfactory of guidebooks are those offering description without explanation. A simple description and plan of Cheops' pyramid is one thing. But we want to know far more. Why pyramids? An example of the former is "The Times Bartholomew 'Guide to Egypt,'" which is clearly printed and has excellent maps and illustrations, but wholly fails to satisfy our curiosity. Better, for being fully comprehensive, is the Blue Guide to Egypt. Unfortunately, it is as thick as half a brick, inadequately illustrated, and the diacritical marks used in transliterating Arabic names are intrusive. Far better, if still poorly illustrated, is "The Traveller's Key to Ancient Egypt," by John Anthony West. The book lives up to its claim to be both guide and companion and opens with a series of chapters that provide the essential background to an informed tour of Egypt.

"The Traveller's Key to Ancient Egypt," by John Anthony West, published by Harrap, Columbus, London, 1987.

"Guide to Egypt," by Michael Haag, published by Travelaid, London, second edition 1987.

"Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians," by Edward Lane, published by East-West Publications, The Hague/L'Arche de France, Cairo, published 1834, reprinted 1978 and 1981.

"Blue Guide Egypt," by Veronica Seron-Williams and Peter Stocks, published by A & C Black, London/W W Norton, New York, second edition 1988.

"Times Bartholomew Guide Egypt," by Denise Basdevant, translated by Eric Ingfield, published by Times Books and John Bartholomew and Son Ltd., London, 1987.

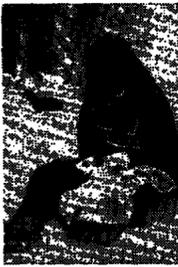
"Baedeker's AA Egypt," published by The Automobile Association and Jarrald & Sons Ltd., London, reprinted 1987.

"Upper Egypt," by Jill Kamil, published by Longman, London and New York, 1983.

Jeffery Phillips

MISR HOTELS CO. AND MISR TOURIST VILLAGES CO. S.A.E.
1, Talaat Harb Square, Cairo
Telephone: 3920930/3924891 Telex: 94074 UN

Our main objective is to develop new tourist facilities in unspoiled locations which can amply demonstrate the rich variety that Egypt has to offer its visitors. The Misr Hotels Co. and Misr Tourist Villages Co. have taken advantage of the unique site at Sharm el Sheikh, right at the tip of Sinai. The first project, Fayrouz Village, was opened in December 1987 and the second, the Sharm el Sheikh Residence, is expected to open in June 1988; both are operated by Hilton International. Next in line is the Mashraba in Dahab and the Morgan in Nuweiba. Together, these facilities cover the whole of southern Sinai, every part of which abound in history not to mention the outstanding attractions of underwater diving and desert safaris.



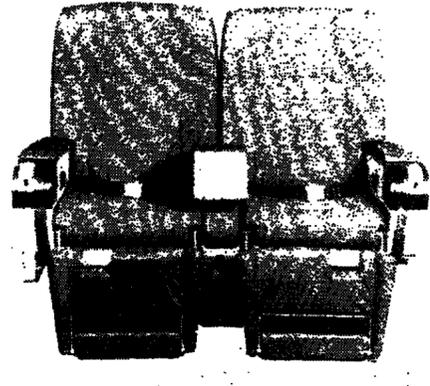
A Bedouin girl

HOTEL SEMIRAMIS INTER-CONTINENTAL, WHERE BUSINESS IS A PLEASURE



INTER-CONTINENTAL AGAIN AND AGAIN.

Corniche El Nil, P.O. Box 60 Cairo, Egypt
Tel: (202) 355-7171 Tlx: 94257 IHCSM UN Fax: (202) 356-3020

Fly the Pharaoh way

EGYPTAIR

سكز امتن الاصل

SPORTS

BOOK BRIEFS

THE WAY THINGS WORK. By David Macaulay, Houghton Mifflin, One Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., 02108.

The last time someone brought out a popular book called "The Way Things Work" was more than 20 years ago when Simon & Schuster published an illustrated encyclopedia of technology translated from German. "Wie funktioniert das?" It went from "Distillation" to "Rockets" by way of "Cellulose Made Fibres" and "Hosiery and Knitting Machinery," and it gave this reader an enormous sense of power until he tried to read, for example, its entry under "Resonance, Echo": "This happens when the distance between the two discs is equal to an odd multiple of one-quarter of the wavelength of the sound waves set up in the tube, and

vibration nodes and antinodes are formed." Thereafter it went up on the reference shelf to gather dust.

Now David Macaulay has fulfilled the promise of the idea. Macaulay is the creator of such distinguished how-to-build-it books for all ages as "Cathedral," "City," "Pyramid," "Castle," "Mill," "Underground" and "Unbuilding." To judge from his version of "The Way Things Work," the vital missing ingredient of the earlier attempt was whimsy.

Browsing through this volume for children, you quickly notice the paintings of monumental structures that make no sense for a moment. Their walls may be made of cinder blocks and tiny people may be standing about or even clambering up their towering parts. But you can't tell what they are until the proverbial light bulb goes on in your head and you realize you are looking at the interior of an electric toaster or an automobile horn or a sewing machine or a stapler.

In a corner of one drawing, there's a caterpillar who has developed a crush on a microchip with its array of connecting pins. Under the bridge of a giant violin flows a stream with rowboats on it and pedestrians ambling along its shore. Don Quixote prepares to tilt at the blades of a huge jet-engine fan; behind him Sancho Panza waves goodbye, asking, "Can I have your boots, Señor?" Can a grown-up actually learn from the lessons divulged in "The Way Things Work"? This one marveled at the simple steps that Macaulay uses to get from the inclined plane to the wedge to the plow to the zipper all the way to the nuclear reactor and the supermarket check-out machine.

And when the going gets tough, he often depicts little angels in his diagrams so one can say to a too-inquisitive interrogator: "See, it's these little winged fellows who make the thing go. Now it's off to bed with you and we'll talk about the Robert-va enigma tomorrow." (Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, NYT)

INTO MY OWN: The English Years of Robert Frost. By John Evangelist Walsh. Crown Press, 320 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10010. American literature has its sacred spots, and one of them lies in the small English town of Beaconsfield, a few miles west of London. It was while he was living there, in a nondescript rented cottage called the Bungalow, that Robert Frost published his first two volumes of verse, and wrote some of the finest American poems of the present century. Frost was 38 when he set sail for England in 1912, accompanied by his wife and four young children. He had given up teaching, and he was taking John Evangelist Walsh in "Into

My Own" calls "one last gamble"; if he was finally going to prove himself as a poet, it was now or never.

He returned home some two and a half years later, in February 1915. The gamble had paid off, triumphantly. (In creative terms, at least; his financial prospects were still bleak.)

Yet Frost's biographers have accorded this crucial period surprisingly sketchy treatment. Only the last nine months, when he was living in Gloucestershire, have received close attention, and then chiefly on account of his friendship with the English poet Edward Thomas.

For Frost as a poet, the 18 months spent in Beaconsfield were far more significant, and one of the great virtues of "Into My Own" is that it shifts the emphasis back where it belongs.

But the whole book is a model of stimulating and well-directed literary detective work. Devising into the English years more thoroughly than anyone before him, Walsh tells a good story and opens up valuable new perspectives. (John Gross, NYT)

NEW AMERICANS: An Oral History, Immigrants and Refugees in the U.S. Today. By Al Santoli. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

In September the Los Angeles Times Poll asked 1,418 Americans a question that has been the subject of dinner-table conversation in the country for at least a century and a half. "Generally speaking," the question said, "would you agree that immigrants in the past 10 years have made a contribution to our country by enriching our culture, or disagree?"

The answers were depressingly similar to those heard from the Know Nothings, the Ku Klux Klan, and some more recent — and more sophisticated — purveyors of the notion that the American game is sold out, and that latecomers should not be seized for fear of spoiling the view. Forty-six percent of the respondents disagreed with the suggestion that recent immigrants had provided any enrichment. Only 40 percent agreed.

Such results, not so surprising given the anti-foreign tilt of recent political rhetoric, suggest that this book has arrived just in time.

Al Santoli placed his tape recorder in front of a startlingly wide range of recent immigrants and asked them, essentially, two questions: Why did you leave your home? How is it for you here? The answers are so wonderfully dramatic and heartening that only the coolest, most self-confident advocate of closed borders could fail to wonder if such people were not bringing something very special to the United States. (Jay Mathews, WP)

Whoosh! 3-Pointers Transform Basketball

By Richard Hoffer

Los Angeles Times Service

When basketball was played on a huge court, and the players used all of it? Guys would pound the ball down to about 20 feet (6 meters) from the basket, pull up as if they had hit some kind of trip wire and let fly magnificent trajectories — long, arcing shots that seemed to whistle through the air. It was a long time ago, back when they still used peach baskets and you could not identify a basketball team just by the way the players ducked going through doorways.

And then the game became compacted. Athletes were performing all kinds of gymnastics in a 10-foot zone around and about the basket — dunks that were described in degrees, 180s for a starter-dunk, 360s for the accomplished.

It was fun to watch all these athletic pyrotechnics: leaping, twisting and behind-the-back-passes, everything designed to bring the ball into every coach's comfort zone — right under the basket.

But for all the space the game took, it could have been played in a phone booth. Someone who took a 20-footer was in trouble. But now, after being mugged by the old American Basketball Association, the National Basketball Association passed a three-point rule, the colleges followed suit, and even the high schools have taken it up.

Here comes that same guy up to about 20 feet and — boom! We've got shooters again. And, coaches say, we're going to have lots more.

Basketball is that rare sport that establishes philosophies and passes legislation from time to time to accommodate the changing pool of talent. It is no wonder that basketball shrank in the first place.

Going back to the good old days, it is important to remember that all those long, arcing shots, as thrilling as they might have been to watch, had a random element to them. There was no certainty, even among the best shooters, that the ball would go anywhere near the basket.

Bob Cousy might not have been the guy you wanted to shoot an apple off your head, but for his time in the NBA, basketball's 1950-1963, he was a typical shooting guard, even a Hall of Fame player. His lifetime shooting percent-



Cousy: 37 percent lifetime.

age was 37. Thirty years ago in the NBA, few could make even half their shots.

But then, and this applies to NBA and college basketball, the game became more athletic.

"It became more of a jumping game," says Pete Newell, former University of California coach and now adviser to the Cleveland Cavaliers.

As players got better, and the talent pool deeper, so too did they get bigger. Would you rather have Cousy shooting his 1-in-3 shot or Wilt Chamberlain lifting the ball over his head for the surest shot in the game?

It was an easy decision for coaches to make. The passing game became the thing to teach. Round the ball inside for that sure shot. "If you're gonna beat me," says Newell, repeating every coach's favorite axiom, "you're gonna beat me over the top."

This did two things: It gave the coach, who never did believe he was fully in charge of matters, a new sense of control. He could draw pictures on his clipboard during timeouts and bark instructions.

"A lot of guys want to have a role," explains Dick Vitale, a basketball analyst on television. So there were traps, screens, all manner of technical things to get the ball inside.

George Raveling, the coach at USC, says: "It became more of a coaching philosophy, the higher percentage shot. In reality, it gave coaches a feeling of comfort."

The other thing this style of basketball created was the playground hero.

"What you see are kids all wanting to do the 360, the slam dunk," Vitale says. "They're emulating Michael Jordan. As a result, I definitely feel shooting has become a lot art."

Nobody practiced it. In the movie "Hoosiers," set in the early 1950s, the nostalgic point of view is indicated by an early scene of a boy practicing basketball on an outdoor court. He is shooting long set shots. That's how you know it is the early 1950s.

Jerry West, who took a long shot from time to time, first at West Virginia and later with the Los Angeles Lakers, says, "Kids got used to playing that. Kids do what's popular."

That's the short history of basketball.

Then in 1987, the National Collegiate Athletic Association nationally standardized the three-point rule, what Newell calls the "biggest rule change since the elimination of the center jump."

Now there was a legislated encouragement to let fly. These were the immediate problem players, not having spent their lives practicing from any distance, tossed bricks; coaches, alarmed by the prospect of anything but a safe shot and secretly pleased by the low percentage of their perimeter shooters, were reluctant to change.

"Look," a coach might say, pulling some statistics from his clipboard. "In 1986, NCAA basketball shot an all-time high of 47.7 percent, up steadily over the 47 percent of 1985. In 1987, the percentage of 43.3 percent in 1986. Then, with the three-point shot in effect, percentages dipped — fell off a cliff actually — to 46.4."

had the example of international basketball to trot forth. These foreign teams, they would say, had no athletic skills, couldn't jump, couldn't dunk a doughnut. And what happened to them when the mighty United States played them?

"The feeling is it's our game,"

College coaches are looking at players a little differently. For that inside game to still go, you need a real threat at the perimeter. Now, you have to have accurate three-point shooters on each side so you can have lateral movement.

Pete Newell, former college coach,

says Raveling, an assistant on the last two U.S. Olympic teams.

And it was. The United States always won.

Yet there was math to contradict this point of view and, finally, the 1988 Olympics — when the Americans were beaten at their own game.

The reality, as Newell explains, is that the three-point shot that can be made 60 percent of the time

"As a result, college coaches are looking at players a little differently," he says. "For that inside game to still go, you need a real threat at the perimeter. Now, you have to have accurate three-point shooters on each side so you can have lateral movement."

Certainly the rule has caused coaches to think. Lute Olson, the coach at the University of Arizona, says the thinking used to be that you could score three points more easily by penetration — the easy shot and the foul. "Maybe they thought that

rightfully, but now the opportunity to score three points (outside) is far greater," Olson says. "To get three inside, the chances are minute."

These were good times for a coach like Olson, who says he never had trouble with the game's outside shooters.

"I've personally never felt that a pressured 6-footer was better than an 18-foot open shot," he said. "Also, if you have your guards shooting, you have three potential rebounders. With a turnaround jumper, you've lost a third of your rebounding strength."

The only question: where were these shooters?

The example of the Olympics, where the outside shooters finally prevailed over a stone-cold shooting U.S. team, may galvanize the U.S. troops.

Selection might have been a problem, although Olympic coaches may not be as stodgy as some believe. Indiana's Bob Knight, the 1984 coach, finally took to the three-point shot when Steve Alford came along. More likely, there aren't many practiced shooters.

But that's changing, too, says Olson, who managed a 35-3 record last year, in no small measure thanks to Steve Kerr, a 37 percent shooter from the three-point line. Olson says the biggest impact on the college game is not the introduction of the three-point rule at the college level but at the high school level.

"You didn't used to see many kids who could make it," he says. "But I've noticed it now, traveling to various camps, where you see the premium placed on the ability to shoot the perimeter shot."

"I personally see a big difference in the concentration of players when you view kids on playgrounds or even shooting prior to practice. Now the emphasis is on whether you can hit the three-point, not make the dunk." As these kids master the distance, coaches may be less and less reluctant to let them open up. A new coaching reality will demand it, Newell says. "Some will still hold to that thing, get that ball inside," he says. "But some of those same coaches are going to find out that their defense haven't adjusted and they aren't getting enough inside shots." They'll be losing. That is the bottom line.

Call us for Books of American Publishers. 1-203-966-5470 Worldwide. 1-203-966-4329 FAX. 1-800-255-2665 Toll Free U.S. At current exchange rates books of American publishers will probably cost you less. Call for information. BOOK CALL is your personal bookseller at the end of the phone. Our experienced booksellers will help you with all of your special needs. Charge to Amex, MasterCard, Visa or send Stateside check. We ship anywhere in the world. Gift wrapping available. Mail orders welcomed. Corporate orders invited. Open 24 HOURS every day. FREE Holiday Catalogue. FREE monthly new title forecast available — the perfect way to keep up with the latest U.S. books. 59 Elm Street, East Haddam, CT, U.S.A. 06480

ACROSS 1 Rest 2 Household necessity in Kiev 3 Sticks 15 Ordinary soldier 17 Dangerous influences 18 Changed the title 19 Union org. 20 Kind of horse or camel 22 Long in the tooth 23 Item to be cast 24 At this time 25 Strasbourg goose 26 Misbehave 29 Cholera 30 Certain curves 32 Nide occupant 34 Highly skilled 35 Hisso-ping 36 French cheese district 37 Peruse anew 40 In school, it sometimes counts 44 Turn inside out 45 Soak Dial 46 Term for a germ 47 Scot's cap 48 Notin' but a pound dog? 49 Nigerian native 50 Kind of bar 51 Alpine mountain group 55 Carbonade inst 56 Where the jet set may get wet 58 Actresses Wallace and Henderson 60 Twilight time 61 Friendly international understanding 62 Calms 63 Pharmacists' concerns DOWN 1 Fasting time for Moslems 2 Structure 3 Homes near 51 Across 4 Brandleader 5 "la Douce" 6 Close 7 Trying

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-63.

WEATHER table with columns for EUROPE, ASIA, NORTH AMERICA, AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA, OCEANIA. Includes high/low temperatures and weather conditions for various cities.

PEANUTS comic strip panels. Characters: Snoopy, Woodstock, Charlie Brown. Dialogue: "THIS YEAR I'M GOING TO MAKE ALL MY CHRISTMAS PRESENTS... AND GUESS WHAT I'M GIVING EVERYBODY..."

WIZARD of ID comic strip panels. Characters: Wizard, Id. Dialogue: "NOISE POLLUTION IS BECOMING A VERY SERIOUS PROBLEM..."

BEETLE BAILEY comic strip panels. Characters: Beetle Bailey, G.I. Joe. Dialogue: "I'M HAVING TROUBLE MISS BLIPS FOR WITH THIS REPORT..."

DOONESBURY comic strip panels. Characters: Doonesbury, Gribble. Dialogue: "I RECALL ONE DAY IN ENGLISH..."

Solution to Previous Puzzle. Grid with words: ABA, BETTE, FEELS, GULP, ACHED, AMAT, OREL, TRANS, MITE, GREYHOUND, OILER, MINSK, ARLENE, DEVON, SORRY, ALEUT, OGRE, REAP, MINT, ADIMA, ERDA, PATH, LOVE, LUMEN, CAPRI, INANE, LEWONS, NAOMI, EXULT, AGRONOMIC, OTRO, ALDEN, NOVA, ROAM, PLATA, SOAK, ALLY, HAYES, NNE

ANDY CAPP comic strip panels. Characters: Andy Capp, Mrs. Capp. Dialogue: "WHAT'S UP FLO?"

REX MORGAN comic strip panels. Characters: Rex Morgan, Sheriff. Dialogue: "AS THE GOVERNOR'S SON, A JURY WILL FEEL OBLIGED TO BE MORE RIGID IN THEIR EVALUATION OF YOUR GUILT OR INNOCENCE..."

GARFIELD comic strip panels. Characters: Garfield, Odie. Dialogue: "TELL ME, GARFIELD, WOULD YOU SAY THIS MILK SHAKE IS HALF FULL OR HALF EMPTY?"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME. Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. KOBOR, GOMOR, NAUSED, RICHEP.

DENNIS THE MENACE comic strip panels. Characters: Dennis, Gophers. Dialogue: "I CAN'T REMEMBER IF I LOCKED UP OR NOT, RUBE..."

ANDY CAPP comic strip panels. Characters: Andy Capp, Mrs. Capp. Dialogue: "YOU CAN'T BE TOO CAREFUL! THE OTHER WEBB SHE LEFT THE BACKDOOR UNLOCKED AND HE CAME BACK..."

صكزاجن الاصل

SPORTS

In Competition, Is Drug Use Inevitable?

By Michael Janofsky With Peter Alfano

NEW YORK — In the competitive world of professional and amateur sports, where the rewards are lucrative and victory is considered the only success, many athletes feel they are under increasing pressure to do whatever it takes to win.

For some, that means using performance-enhancing drugs like anabolic steroids, which are a practice

Last in a series

ical means of gaining an edge but also present the athletes with three troublesome questions:

• Are the drugs being privately concocted by the very sports bodies that publicly condemn them?

• If steroids are potentially as harmful as medical scientists say, are they still worth the risk?

• As they wrestle with their dilemma, athletes feel they are receiving mixed signals from the teams for which they compete.

Although steroids are banned by the International Olympic Committee, the National Football League and other sports bodies, the prevailing opinion is that these federations and leagues sometimes privately wink at users.

Some sports doctors, trainers and coaches are not educated to recognize steroid users, athletes say. But others ignore the presence of the drugs in the locker room.

"I don't think the coaches are looking for it, anyway," said a former NFL linebacker, who requested that his name not be used. "And you can't be the trainers know."

The former player, first began using steroids in high school.

He played for a Pacific-10 Conference college, and appeared in four bowl games and an all-star game. Injuries limited his career to one season.

Using steroids became a natural part of his preparation, like strapping on shoulder pads and a helmet.

Once, before an NFL game, this player injected himself in the buttocks with steroids and missed the muscle. A painful abscess developed.

Fearing disclosure, he sought out the team doctor, who gave him some unexpected advice along with a prescription to heal the sore: "He told me, 'Next time, shoot yourself higher, closer to the hip.'"

Incidents like these make athletes feel that their team doctors, coaches and trainers, as well as the league officials, are hypocrites.

The athletes wonder why it is wrong to use steroids, which they believe enhance performance and give a sense of well being, when they are coerced by their teams into taking pain killers to mask injuries.

"When I worked with foot football years ago, I shot them up everywhere," said Dr. Robert Voy, currently the chief medical officer of the U.S. Olympic Committee, referring to the common use of painkillers and other drugs that enable injured players to play.

"There were jars of amphetamines sitting on the training-room table. Doctors said it was O.K."

The New York Times' investigation has revealed that many athletes still use drugs because of peer pressure or a belief that opponents are using them.

Some athletes in team sports are branded as cowards or accused of not being team players if they refuse to take the pain killers.

This combination of factors has created a subculture of athletes who have weighed the risks and benefits of drug use, in systems that sometimes offer tacit approval, and have determined that it is worth it to supplement their training with chemicals.

"The system is saying: 'Do whatever it takes to win,'" said Bill Curry, football coach at the University of Alabama.

"It is saying, 'We'll make you rich, famous and put you on TV.' We are a quick-fix society that wants that rush, that medal, that national championship."

The former NFL linebacker agreed with Curry.

Although a knee injury ended his career prematurely, his experiences reflect the choices an athlete must make. Now 26 years old, he feels that using steroids helped him achieve all his accomplishments.

"If I had it to do all over, I would use them so fast I wouldn't think about it twice," he said in a recent interview. "I got rings, watches, I made all-conference. I made great friends. I made some money. I attained all the goals I had in life."

This former athlete feels no guilt, shame or remorse for using steroids because he never felt he was cheating.

He had always been trained to set goals and work hard, and by high school, he had found that steroids enhanced that training process. Besides, he said, no one ever told him it was wrong.

UN Body Backs Code on Drugs

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Sports ministers from some 70 nations approved an Olympics anti-doping charter at a United Nations-sponsored conference here Thursday.

It was the first symbolic step toward government involvement in the sports-drug crackdown.

Canada initiated the document, which places responsibility for combating drug use on domestic sports authorities, governments and international sports federations.

The charter spells out very clearly the intentions of governments in all countries that are represented here in terms of their attempts to stamp out this enormous problem," said Len Derkach, minister of education in Manitoba and head of Canada's delegation.

The International Olympic Committee held a conference in Montreal last June that produced the charter. It was approved by the International Olympic Committee in Seoul.

Asked how long it would take before the charter will be implemented worldwide, Derkach said, "Even next year is too long."

The United States and the Soviet Union had previously signed a separate preliminary agreement on a joint random-testing program to eradicate drugs in sports.

"I never heard the word 'cheating' when I was using steroids," he said. "All of a sudden, people are calling Ben Johnson a cheater. Maybe a lot of guys 'cheated' to get gold medals."

Johnson is the Canadian sprinter who set a world record winning the 100-meter race at the Seoul Olympics, but was disqualified from the Games two days later, and stripped of his record and medal, for testing positive for an anabolic steroid.

Like Johnson, the former NFL linebacker saw steroids as a means of achieving his goal. They helped him succeed; in turn, he helped his teams win. And there are examples of this rationale at all levels of sports.

A doctor who works on drug-testing crews for the U.S. Olympic

Committee and the National Collegiate Athletic Association said he was once assigned to supervise the tests of a Division I-A football team in California and could not complete his job.

"They hid a kid," the doctor said, referring to the coaching staff. "We were told to test everybody, but we couldn't find this one guy. We had to hang around an extra day and, finally, we found him in a dormitory room, where we finally got his urine sample. The coach yelled at me for trying to ruin his program."

How did the test turn out? "Positive for steroids," the doctor said.

Alabama's Curry recalled players approaching him in the early 1980s, when he was the coach at Georgia Tech, saying, "Coach, we have to do steroids to win."

All efforts to eliminate performance-enhancing drugs are likely to fail when the competitive nature of athletes will make them do almost anything to win, and to keep on winning.

Even those who do capture gold medals confront their athletic mortality quickly, their careers constantly threatened by injuries and younger opponents and teammates.

At the higher levels of sports, where differences in competitors' ability are measured in quarters of an inch and hundredths of a second, the pressure to succeed affects veterans and rookies alike.

After a successful college career at Georgia Tech, Curry faced an uneasy choice when he was drafted by the Green Bay Packers in 1965. He was only 220 pounds, small for an offensive lineman.

"I would have eaten dirt to play for the Packers," he recalled. "A friend told me, 'I have some great stuff for you.'"

The "stuff" turned out to be Dianabol, an anabolic steroid. Curry began to take it, and as his strength increased, so did his weight, to 240 pounds.

His father, a former champion weight lifter, noticed the sudden change in his body and said, "You look great." Then Curry showed him the bottle of Dianabol. "He knew what they were," Curry said. "He flushed them down the toilet."

Curry said he never took steroids again.

David Jenkins, a former British Olympic sprinter who is awaiting sentencing for his part in a steroid-trafficking ring, felt this is typical of a young athlete's thinking.



Mahres Trying for a Comeback

Phil and Steve Mahres, the 31-year-old American twins who are the most successful U.S. male skiers ever, have decided to turn pro after working in the clothing industry and dabbling in auto racing. They began the Pro Cup skiing circuit this week on the slopes in Utah after a four-year absence from the sport. The Mahres skied in three Olympics. Six years ago, about the twins competed in Austria. You guessed it. Phil's wearing the goggles.

"Forces of society are so powerful that a youngster isn't interested in the longer-term view," he said. "It doesn't matter what the situation is. It didn't to me at 23. My only focus was to do well in the Olympics."

The lack of conclusive medical data that would confirm long-term health risks fits neatly into the rationale of a steroid user.

Despite athletes' beliefs to the contrary, doctors for years warned that anabolic steroids did little to enhance performance. Why then test for them in the Olympics?

They also said steroids might have harmful side effects and might contribute to other health problems. Now, doctors worry that they have cried wolf too often.

Threats of punishment haven't done much to stop athletes' drug use, either.

Penalties vary according to sanctioning body, but are widely seen as too lenient.

"In sports, it has to come down to peer pressure," said John Powell, a discus thrower who competed for

Yanks Sign Sax For \$4 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Writing off Willie Randolph, their second baseman of 13 years, the New York Yankees have snatched Steve Sax away from the Los Angeles Dodgers, reaching agreement with him on a three-year contract worth \$4 million.

The switch is probably the most significant player move since the Dodgers signed Kirk Gibson as a second-chance free agent in January.

Sax, the Dodgers' second baseman and leadoff hitter, notified his former team Wednesday afternoon that he was withdrawing his three-year, \$3.95 million proposal to them and was close to signing with another team.

His agents, Jerry Kapstein and Robert Teaff, then contacted their negotiations with Bob Quinn, the Yankees' general manager, and accepted a guaranteed package that is \$500,000 more than the Dodgers had offered.

The Yankees did not disclose financial details of the deal, but a source familiar with the negotiations told The New York Times that it called for \$300,000 in start-up payments, including a \$100,000 signing bonus, and salaries of \$1.1 million, \$900,000 and \$1.5 million.

The package totals \$50,000 more than Sax had asked from the Dodgers.

Sax said he was frustrated with the attitude taken by the Dodgers general manager, Fred Claire.

"There was a great difference in the negotiations as far as tone between Bob Quinn and Fred Claire," Sax said in an interview.

"The Yankees treated me as someone they greatly respected."

As for Claire, "I felt he was aloof. I felt the tone of voice in which he spoke with me and looked at me really turned me off."

Dallas Green, the Yankees manager, said Sax is "just the kind of guy I believe a baseball player should be like. He's a hit-and-run guy, he plays team baseball, he knows how to win and has great work habits. With him and [Rickey Henderson] up front, I think that's going to be a great lineup."

Tommy Lasorda, the Dodgers manager, was shocked by Sax's departure. "Oh my God," he exclaimed.

"I'm sad to see that happen. We're losing a good man, a good ballplayer. He's been with me since the tail end of 1980. He's been a tremendous competitor; he plays hard."

The agreement with Sax leaves the Yankees without need for Randolph, who at age 34 is more than five years older than their new second baseman but who had been their second baseman since they acquired him from Pittsburgh before the 1976 season.

Randolph was one of 12 players granted second-look free agency by an arbitrator, George Niciu, as part of the remedy in the 1986 free-agent collusion case. The Yankees had offered him a two-year contract but also wanted him to agree to waive his right to veto trades.

In recent days, though, the Yankees left their talks with Randolph hanging while they pursued Sax as a free agent. They opted for Sax because Dallas Green, their new manager, preferred him over Randolph, who has been hampered by a series of injuries.

Despite his status as a free agent, Randolph remains the property of the Yankees. He has until Dec. 16 to decide if he wants to stay with them or be a free agent. The Yankees, however, have written him out of their plans, a club source said.

Sax, a career .282 hitter, batted .277 with a career-high 57 runs batted in this season and 42 stolen bases. (NYT, AP)

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE Atlantic Division

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes New York, Philadelphia, New Jersey, Boston, Washington, Charlotte.

Central Division

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes Detroit, Cleveland, Atlanta, Chicago, Milwaukee, Indiana.

WESTERN CONFERENCE Midwest Division

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes Utah, Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Miami.

Pacific Division

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes L.A. Lakers, Golden State, Portland, Seattle, L.A. Clippers, Phoenix, Sacramento.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Table of basketball game results including Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Miami, L.A. Lakers, Golden State, Portland, Seattle, L.A. Clippers, Phoenix, Sacramento.

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AFC EAST

Table with columns for team, W, L, T, Pts, GB. Includes NY Rangers, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Philadelphia, NY Jets, NY Islanders.

AFC CENTRAL

Table with columns for team, W, L, T, Pts, GB. Includes Cincinnati, Buffalo, Houston Oilers, Houston Texans, Kansas City, Seattle.

AFC NORTH

Table with columns for team, W, L, T, Pts, GB. Includes Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Baltimore Colts, Cincinnati Bengals, Cincinnati Bearcats.

AFC SOUTH

Table with columns for team, W, L, T, Pts, GB. Includes Houston Oilers, Houston Texans, Kansas City, Seattle.

AFC WEST

Table with columns for team, W, L, T, Pts, GB. Includes Denver Broncos, Kansas City, Seattle.

NFC EAST

Table with columns for team, W, L, T, Pts, GB. Includes Dallas Cowboys, San Francisco, Los Angeles Rams, St. Louis Cardinals, New Orleans Saints.

NFC CENTRAL

Table with columns for team, W, L, T, Pts, GB. Includes Dallas Cowboys, San Francisco, Los Angeles Rams, St. Louis Cardinals, New Orleans Saints.

NFC NORTH

Table with columns for team, W, L, T, Pts, GB. Includes Dallas Cowboys, San Francisco, Los Angeles Rams, St. Louis Cardinals, New Orleans Saints.

NFC SOUTH

Table with columns for team, W, L, T, Pts, GB. Includes Dallas Cowboys, San Francisco, Los Angeles Rams, St. Louis Cardinals, New Orleans Saints.

NFC WEST

Table with columns for team, W, L, T, Pts, GB. Includes Dallas Cowboys, San Francisco, Los Angeles Rams, St. Louis Cardinals, New Orleans Saints.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Table of football game results including Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Miami, L.A. Lakers, Golden State, Portland, Seattle, L.A. Clippers, Phoenix, Sacramento.

SOCCER

Transition

U.S. GOLF ASSOCIATION—Announced the resignation of Frank Horton, senior executive director. Named David F. Payne as acting executive director.

HOCKEY National Hockey League

HARTFORD—Worshiped Richard Broderick, Los Angeles—Recalled Gord Walker, right wing, from New Haven of the American Hockey League.

N.Y. RANGERS—Sent Mike Richter, goaltender, to Denver of the International Hockey League.

SIDELINES

Vikes 23, Lions 0

PONTIAC, Michigan (AP) — The Minnesota Vikings strengthened their playoff position as Alfred Anderson ran for two touchdowns and Chuck Nelson kicked three field goals in a 23-0 Thanksgiving Day romp over the Detroit Lions, who managed just 60 total yards of offense.

The Vikings, who have won five of their last six games and four straight, improved to 9-4 in the NFL Central and have the best record among conference teams that are not division leaders.

The Lions, who were bombed 44-17 by the Vikings in their first meeting Nov. 6, lost their first game under interim coach Wayne Fontes and fell to 3-10.

Soccer Honors

LONDON (Reuters) — Striker Marco Van Basten, who helped the Dutch to the European soccer championship and AC Milan to the Italian league title, was named world footballer of the year by World Soccer magazine on Thursday.

Other awards announced by the London-based publication included world manager of the year, Rinus Michels of the Netherlands; and world team of the year, the Netherlands.

For the Record

Ben Johnson, the Canadian sprinter banned for two years for steroid use at the Seoul Olympics, was quoted in an Italian magazine Thursday as saying that he thinks of a comeback in 1992. The Olympic ban is for life.

Wayne Gretzky scored his 600th goal Wednesday in the Los Angeles Kings' 8-3 victory over the Detroit Red Wings. He joined Gordie Howe, Marcel Dionne, Phil Esposito and Bobby Hull as the only NHL players to reach 600.

Jose Santos set a record Wednesday for the most money earned in a year by a jockey when he finished second in a race in New Jersey. His total earnings this year of \$13,416,094 surpass the record of \$13,415,049 set by Lafit Pincay Jr. in 1985.

Pat Landry, a 21-year-old college student in Michigan, tied a world bowling record with a score of 886 over three games while substituting in a local league. He rolled 33 strikes in 36 balls. He had games of 288, 300 and 288. A perfect series in bowling is 900. The record was set in 1939 by Albert Brandt.

Dwight Gooden, who stood up and took the New York Mets' rap for permitting the fourth-game, ninth-inning home run to Mike Scioscia that turned the National League pennant playoff toward the Dodgers.

Roy Jones, the Olympic boxer, who accepted his silver medal without protest even after being told by his Korean opponent that Jones deserved the gold medal.

Curtis Strange, who won the U.S. Open just when Americans needed an American golfer to stem the European dominance of major tournaments.

Guy Lafleur, who in a startling comeback after most of four seasons out of the National Hockey League, has shown the young New York Rangers how a Hall of Famer

VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

Thanks for Being Yourself

NEW YORK — Too often the soundbites are in the headlines. And too often the good folks are taken for granted. But at Thanksgiving it is time to remember those who make sports' little corner of the world a better place to invest. Those who deserve a thank-you note just for being themselves.

Orel Hershiser, who throughout the Dodgers' pressure cooker of the World Series and the National League pennant playoff projected a personality as pleasant as his sinker was nasty.

Kevin Rooney, the only voice of reason during all the Mike Tyson-Robin Givens-Bill Cayton-Don King headlines, even though his honesty created the unfair possibility of his being replaced as the world heavyweight champion's trainer.

Seffi Graf, who was so dominant she made a tennis grand slam appear to be almost easy.

Lon Holtz, who in only his third season as coach returned Notre Dame to No. 1 in the college football news-agency polls, at least until the upcoming game with Southern Cal.

Mike Bossy, whose career as one of hockey's most elegant artists ended much too soon.

Ralph Wilson, whose willingness to pay millions to Jim Kelly and Cornelius Bennett has restored the Buffalo Bills to the stature his franchise once enjoyed in the American Football League.

Jim Abbott, the 1988 U.S. Olympian who has shown that a left-handed pitcher doesn't need a right hand.

Don Mattingly, who in seven years in the New York Yankees clubhouse better than anyone else has when he said, "They give you money, but no respect."

Larry Bird, who never whined about the painful bone spurs on his heels when the Boston Celtics lost to the Detroit Pistons in the playoffs.

D. Wayne Lukas, who keeps proving that training racehorses can be as corporate a venture as any other big business.

Dwight Gooden, who stood up and took the New York Mets' rap for permitting the fourth-game, ninth-inning home run to Mike Scioscia that turned the National League pennant playoff toward the Dodgers.

Roy Jones, the Olympic boxer, who accepted his silver medal without protest even after being told by his Korean opponent that Jones deserved the gold medal.

Curtis Strange, who won the U.S. Open just when Americans needed an American golfer to stem the European dominance of major tournaments.

Guy Lafleur, who in a startling comeback after most of four seasons out of the National Hockey League, has shown the young New York Rangers how a Hall of Famer

is supposed to act on and off the ice.

Willie Reed, who as the New Jersey Nets' coach has brought some order out of the chaos that usually symbolizes this franchise.

Greg Louganis, who literally bled for his two Olympic gold medals after hitting his head on the diving board.

David Best and his National Collegiate Athletic Association investigators, who try to keep college sports as clean as possible in an environment littered with the trash of too many alleged educators whose primary concern is income from post-season games.

Sean Burke, who lifted the New Jersey Devils into the Stanley Cup playoffs as only a young goaltender could.

Arthur Ashe, whose three-volume history of the black athlete tells more about his dedication to a purpose than his Wimbledon and U.S. Open tennis championships.

Dan Jansen, the Olympic speedskater, who stood tall after falling twice than any gold medalist did on the gold-medal platform at Calgary.

Tommy John, who should be able to pitch as well at age 46 as he did at 45, even if it is not for the Yankees.

Phil Simms, who is finally being appreciated by New York Giants fans for the quality quarterback he is.

Tommy Lasorda, who conned the Dodgers into winning the World Series with a lineup that belonged in Albuquerque.

Tony La Russa, who never lost his poise even though all his Oakland batters were losing everything else.

Don Williams, Randall Cunningham and Warren Moon, who together have supplied the answer to what was once pro football's most asked question: why aren't there any black quarterbacks?

Yogi Berra, who has kept his promise of not returning to Yankee Stadium as long as George Steinbrenner is the principal owner.

Janet Evans, whose three Olympic swimming gold medals were accompanied by a little-girl smile that lit up the pool.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who for all his sky hooks will also be remembered for the two free throws that helped the Los Angeles Lakers emerge as the first National Basketball Association team to repeat as champions in two decades.

And in a different sense, a different thank-you note to Ben Johnson, the disqualified Olympic sprinter, for having awakened the world to the evils of steroids. His mistake not only might persuade thousands of athletes in all sports not to make the same mistake, but it might also provoke an added vigilance that will deter those who think they can't be caught.

BLANCPAIN

SINCE 1735 THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A QUARTZ BLANCPAIN WATCH. AND THERE NEVER WILL BE.



VIA PIETRO VERRI 20121 MILANO TELEFONO 79.998

سكزامن الاصل

OBSERVER

Does Bush Make Toast?

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — This is the time when media and politicians connive in the old New President Buildup. The new president is suddenly discovered to possess virtues that must surely lead us into a new age.

house, he made the bed next morning. He walked down Pennsylvania Avenue.
If you lived in Washington and saw the walk and remembered the making of the toast and the ruined hopes of that bygone buildup, maybe you were a little skeptical about the Carriers walking down Pennsylvania Avenue.

Maybe you remember hugging a loved one over the frying pan where eggs and bacon were cooking for the first time since the Truman administration. Remember saying, "Now that we've finally got a president who makes his own toast, those boring doctors will soon be telling us we can eat bacon and eggs after all, without prematurely stuffing off the old mortal coil."

Well, of course you didn't dare say that. Not because you were afraid the media buildup team would call you a shameful example of the un-American spirit created among card-carrying Washingtonians by living "inside the Beltway."

Now it's Bush's turn. Though his time is still some weeks away, we can glimpse an outline of the coming buildup. What a gorgeous family guy! What a chooser of talent! Just last week the penultimate accolade was given his anointed White House chief of staff, John Sununu. Sununu "does not suffer fools gladly."

At this stage who dares point out that, if the line is true, Sununu is absurdly unfit for the job?

Art and Life in George Price's World

By Glenn Collins
NEW YORK — The curious cartoon world of George Price has been known to intersect with reality.



The cartoonist George Price at 87, and at right his alter ego — sort of.

Price, who is 87, sat in the real world of George Price on a recent afternoon and answered the obvious question. "Unconsciously? I suppose it's me," he said of the gentleman in the cartoon. Price was seated in the dining room of his 1745 farmhouse in Tenafly, New Jersey, inhabiting a comfortable green leather chair that he has often sketched for his cartoons.

Price's New Yorker's oldest regular contributor, has had more than 1,200 cartoons published in the magazine since 1932, when it printed his first captioned drawing, as the circumscription for cartoon then went. Early in the 1930s he and his friends Charles Addams and William Steig all became frequent New Yorker contributors. Steig, at the age of 81, is still doing so; Addams died Sept. 29 at the age of 76.

Price has found comic pay dirt in natural disasters like tornadoes and torrential floods, and has filled his drawings with a circus of odd characters, the antithesis of the sophisticated favored by another New Yorker cartoonist, Peter Arno. There are couch potatoes, nagging couples, skrimshanking in the battle of the sexes and Price's elderly scolds who sprout obscure whippers along with their whiskers.



"I'll be on the porch, pushing ninety."

denizens as bequeathed as Charles Addams's macabre cast of characters.
Koren tried to describe the Price style: "I love to look at his line quality and the structural organization of his peculiar spaces. His odd linear construction flattens the space. The edge of one chair will intersect with a baseboard of the floor behind, and pull the whole space into abstract configurations that accentuate the situation he's conveying. His drawing has the feeling of early first generation Cubism."

PEOPLE

First Work by Morn
Is a Big Hit in Brno
A packed house at the 1988 Brno International Music Festival...

It has been called 'The French Connection' and 'The French Connection'... The reaction (which) comes from the public might be...

Jacques-Yves Cousteau
French oceanographer, filmmaker, has been an Académie Française member...

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT
Entrepreneur requires \$1.5M for first class project 25% guaranteed return with payback in 12-15 months.

TODAY'S REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
Appears on page 8

PERSONAL MESSAGES
ROUTE, THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
ANNOUNCEMENTS, FRIENDSHIP, EMPLOYMENT, AUTO SERVICES, AUTOS TAX FREE, AVIATION, HEALTH/MEDICAL SERVICES, EDUCATION.

LEGAL SERVICES
U.S. DIVORCE IN 31 DAYS. No need to travel, with or without consent of spouse.

THE DIPLOM
2 CHESS BELGIAN LONDON'S

OVER 200 YEARS OF CAREFUL BREEDING PRODUCED THIS CHAMPION
The fine lines of the thoroughbred denote an impeccable pedigree.

1992 - NOW! interdean INTERNATIONAL MOVERS
FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL PARIS (1) 30249000

International Business Message Center
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES, FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS, DIAMONDS, OFFICE SERVICES.

LOW COST FLIGHTS
ACCESS VOYAGES
New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Dallas, Miami, Houston, Chicago, Washington, Vancouver, Los Angeles, Tokyo, West Indies.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL
ITALY
FRENZE - VILLA SANGHIVIERI
Historical building in charming village.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL
HOTELS
Live the life of a lord at Ireland's two legendary castle hotels.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL
SEA OF GALILEE
TIMELESS BEAUTY
Enjoy our sun-filled, worry-free environment.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL
ISRAEL
SEA OF GALILEE
TIMELESS BEAUTY

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL
HOTELS
Live the life of a lord at Ireland's two legendary castle hotels.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL
SEA OF GALILEE
TIMELESS BEAUTY

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL
SEA OF GALILEE
TIMELESS BEAUTY